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The Vermont Gazette.

While decency and candor guide the pen——Our press shall scorn the imperious frown of men.

No. 10, *of* Vol. IX.] MONDAY August 1, 1791. [Whole No. 426.

Printed and published (every Monday) by ANTHONY HASWELL, at his office, a few rods south of the courthouse, Bennington.

SOLDIERS bounty or gratuity of lands, in the line of any of the united states, bought by the subscriber; he will likewise purchase or give information how the heirs of deceased soldiers may obtain their military lands. STEPHEN THORN.

Grenville, July 6, 1791. 7to

ROBERT WHITE, & CO.

Have imported in the ships Atlantic, *from* Liverpool, *and the* Dublin Packet, *from* Dublin, *to Philadelphia, and which are just come to hand—*

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

SUMMER GOODS,

Extraordinary well laid in and adapted to the season, which will be sold WHOLESALE *and* RETAIL, *at the* New York *prices. They strongly recommend to such persons as want to buy, and find it convenient to make immediate payment, to view their goods before they purchase—*

Among which are the following articles, viz.

STORMANT, purple, and fancy calicoes
Light and dark brown chitzes
9-8, 6-4, 7-4 jackonet and book muslins
Book and jackonet muslin handkerchiefs with borders
Men's fringed muslin cravats
A beautiful assortment of cordid dimity
Coloured, oriental, muslinet, jean and cotton vest patterns
Nankeen, chintz, olive, and purple shawls
Silk, cotton and fancy linen handkerchiefs
Black Barcelona ditto.
Black modes and persians
Cambrics and lawns
Yard wide irish linens
Men's and women's cotton hose
Ditto grey and pearl ditto
Dark, light, olive, bottle-green, and lead coloured jeans, jeanets, beavers, royal ribs, denims, deleurs, and fustians
Coloured sewing silk by the pound
White thread, number 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, and 22, by ditto
Women's Leghorn hats, black, figured and plain
Men's beaver and buckskin gloves
Women's habit ditto
Real India nankeens, long pieces.

They are, as usual, supplied with a large stock of

PHILADELPHIA LEATHER,

Of the following description:

Elegant drawn calfskin boot legs
Soal and upper leather
Black grain'd and wax'd calfskins
Red Morocco, and
English benn soals.

ALSO,

A constant supply of

LIQUORS & GROCERIES,

Together with

London particular, Madeira, Sherry, Sweet mountain, Old Port, Lisbon, and Teneriffe } WINES.

Bottled porter by the bottle or doz. together with a great number of other articles adapted to a store in this quarter: all which they are determined to sell *very cheap.*

Where may be had,

FRESH LIME JUICE,

Remarkably well flavored, which will be found very convenient for tavern keepers in the country, who cannot procure limes at all times, to be had by the single bottle or gallon.

☞ A constant supply of the above and more articles will be found at their stores in Fairhaven and Benson, in Vermont, on equally good terms;—where they will pay CASH for FURRS at all times.

Lansingburgh, June 23, 1791. 5tf

A quantity of

LAMBS WOOL

For which good pay will be made, in english goods, by

STRONG AND PORTER.

Bennington, June 26, 1791.

Eastindies.

PROTEST *of the* COLONIAL ASSEMBLY *of the citizens of* Chandernagore, *against the conduct of the english government in Bengal.*

THE citizens of Chandernagore having united in imitation of the mother country, of the american colonies, and of the Isle of France, to shake off the yoke of despotism, which they had patiently submitted to for a length of time, had reason to expect that the representatives of a nation, which had shewn to the world the first examples of the spirit of liberty, would applaud their exertions, and if not assist, would at least forbear to oppose them. These expectations had been increased by the well known, noble, and amiable conduct, which England has hitherto observed towards France, in the course of the troubles which took place prior to the new-constitution. However, to the inexpressible astonishment of the citizens of Chandernagore, the private views and intrigues of the english government of Bengal, have prevailed over the sentiments of liberality which distinguished the great nation that they represented. After the shameful flight of monsieur Montigny, the deposed commandant, he received from the government of Bengal, the most open and positive protection. They continued to acknowledge him as commandant of the french settlements in Bengal, altho he was a refugee under the danish flag. By corresponding with him only on public business, they have deprived the citizens of Chandernagore of every branch of commerce, on which they have been accustomed to depend. They so far forgot themselves, as to write to monsieur Conway, offering to execute any, or every, violent measure which he might think proper to take against the citizens, who had freed themselves from unjust and oppressive authority. When mon. Fremont, commander of the seapoys, betrayed the confidence reposed in him by the colony, and led the garrison to Ghyritty, and when, under his protection, mon. Montigny repaired to that castle, the english government with a view to their security in that fortress, accommodated them with two nine-pounders, and suffered them to recruit within the district of Calcutta, a number of vagabonds of all nations to reinforce their guard. These succours, however, having proved ineffectual, and messrs Montigny and Fremont having been taken prisoners, with their troops, in the castle of Ghyritty, on the 3d of Sept. last, the english government pretended, that the citizens of Chandernagore had infringed the treaty existing between the two nations, by going armed over their territories to Ghyritty. The absurdity, however, of this complaint, is evident, as the guard of Ghyrity was accustomed at all times to go backward and forwad, armed, over the lands, belonging to the english company—that the garrison, commanded by mon. Fremont, after evacuating the colony, took the same rout with their arms and baggage, without the minutest objection having ever been made; that these troops, as well as those commanded by mon. Montigny, during their cantonment at Ghyritty, freely patrolled on the road which leads to Chandernagore. In short it was highly improbable, that the citizens of Chandernagore, in the defenceless state in which their numbers placed them, should have had the smallest intention of insulting the english nation. The english government itself has shewn, that it did not consider the proceedings of the citizens of Chandernagore as any infraction of the treaty, by declaring to them that it would overlook the offence if they could produce an order either from the Isle of France or from Pondicherry, which authorised them in what they had done. However, by way of reparation for the injuries which they said they had received, they called upon the citizens of Chandernagore on the 5th of September last to set their prisoners at liberty, who were taken at Ghyritty, and likewise to restore their papers. These propositions were accompanied by the most insulting threats, and supported by a corps of near 3000 men, who were marched to Chandernagore. The firmness of the inhabitants, however, surprised the english government, who, on the following day, withdrew the troops; and, in order to justify this retreat, they made use of a pretext as groundless as those that had influenced their former proceedings; for the apprehensions they expressed on the subject of the prisoners being put to death, in case any troops attempted to rescue them, were refuted by the positive assurances which the citizens of Chandernagore had given in their answer to the propositions. Since that period, the english government has oppressed the french commerce to the utmost extent. They have not only refused to treat on that subject with the committee representing the citizens of Chandernagore, altho they have been furnished with the most positive proofs of the legality of their constitution; and altho monsieur Montigny himself has enforced them, that his being deposed has been confirmed by mon. Conway but they have refused to pay the private merchants the amount of their salt imported into Bengal, and which has been delivered there. In short, the citizens were willing (as they informed the english government) to send m. Montigny, mons. Fremont, and some other criminals of their nation, to be judged by the national assembly, and dispatched on the 5th inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M. the corvette Chandernagore to carry them to the Isle of France, whence they would have been sent to Europe. The corvette being abreast of the fort of Concratty, Major Apsley went on board and summoned the commander, Mons. Perrier, to deliver into his hands the prisoners he had in charge. On being refused, the Major told him, he should use force to constrain him, and retired. The corvette continuing her way, was attacked opposite Cologapi by four english schooners, which fired upon the corvette with ball, and obliged mons. Perrier to strike his colours. Major Apsley then went on board again, accompanied by a number of armed boats, and took possession of the prisoners; but messrs. Montigny, Fremont, Bove, and D'Arjot were the only persons who chose to follow him. Favaud and Leradre, two sergeants, Lequiller, a corporal, and one mariner, through a true greatness of mind, which softens their first offence, refused a liberty which was to be obtained by the arbitrary interference of a foreign power. The citizens of Chandernagore, not able to resent or oppose those abuses of the law, by reason of their weakness, lay protest against the conduct of the english government, which is too unaccountable, so too strikingly opposite to that of the nation it represents, to leave

room to imagine it can be approved of. They particularly protest against the indignity offered to the french flag, by firing upon it with shot, and rescuing by force the criminals of that nation, whom the citizens of Chandernagore were sending to the national assembly. They in short declare to the english government, that they abandon the corvette Chandernagore, to them, and expect with certainty from the august body the national assembly of France, the most signal vengeance for the repeated attacks made on the dignity of the french name.

The assembly of citizens of Chandernagore charge mon. Maurivert, one of their members, to repair to the national assembly, and to deliver this protest to his excellency lord Cornwallis.

[Signed] For the assembly, &c.
BLOUET.

Chandenagore, Oct. 8, 1790.

FOR THE VERMONT GAZETTE.

Mr. HASWELL,

I AM informed, through the channel of your paper, No. 420, that there is a query in the mind of N. E. whether there is a person in Vermont who understands trigonometry? To undeceive, him please to re-insert his mathematical question, viz. ["Admit a line to be drawn due east, in the forty fifth degree of north latitude, and continued in one straight direction (independent of the magnetical needle) two hundred english miles—query; what latitude will the termination of such line be in?"] To which the following is an answer; 44° 56' N. latitude, found by plain trigonometry.

FOR THE VERMONT GAZETTE.

TO THE PRINTER.

SIR,

By inserting a few lines you will oblige a number of your readers.

IN your paper of February last, No. 4, vol. 8, there was an advertisement of Nathaniel Smith, of Pawlet, who has asserted to the public, that his wife has eloped from his bed and board, and carried off part of his estate in a clandestine manner: now let the candid reader judge who is in fault; she was at that time on a visit in a neighboring town, to see her sister, with his consent, and returned to him soon, and lived with him until he left the house, and put her out to board. All the effects she has carried off, is a few of her best things, by the advice of their neighbors, as he did threaten to sell them.—I have been acquainted with the woman for more than twenty years; I can support her character to be good, let him throw what he will in the other scale.

PELETIAH HOLBROOK

Poultney, July 15, 1791.

Foreign Affairs.

France.

PARIS, *April 30.* IT was thought that the resignation of M. de la Fayette, would have been productive of the most serious calamities, and that the late decline of his popularity would have thrown him into the arms of the aristocracy; but, happily for his country, happily for his own fair and as yet unsullied fame, it has been directly the reverse.

His conduct since that period has been such, as would have done honor to the days of Roman or of Grecian patriotism. On his abdication of the command, he immediately waited on the eldest colonel in the lines, and informed him, that he was no longer his general officer, but one of the privates under him. He accordingly dressed himself in a soldier's uniform, and in this character, and with a musket on his shoulder, actually mounted guard to his majesty, at the Thuilleries!

This noble example of the commander in chief of an army of 50,000 men, becoming in a single moment a simple volunteer, and having the first military office of command in the morning, to occupy the last in point of obedience on the same night, was an example only wanting to make the revolution more glorious!

England.

LONDON, May 11. Mr. Drake, our minister at Copenhagen, has requested "leave for the british fleet to use and refit in the ports of Denmark." To this request the count de Bernstorff has replied, in the king's name, "that his majesty trusts that the king of Great-Britain will not ask any thing that may seem a violation of the treaty between Denmark and Russia."

The Pope has written to the King of the French, informing his majesty, that he would not receive any ambassador who should take the civic oath. Louis XVI, has in return informed his holiness, that this oath has been taken by himself, and every other public functionary in the state, and at the same time intimated, that if he persists, the minister from the court of Rome must quit Paris.

May 16—20. The popular commotions in France, have been highly advantageous to the cause of liberty, for the disaffected aristocrates, and prelatical nonconformists, have been banished from about the throne; the sovereign has consented to a public recognition of the french constitution at foreign courts; and the national guards taught the danger of disobedience by the resignation of their beloved commander, will hereafter evince a scrupulous attachment to their superior officers, and with M. de la Fayette, once more at their head, will become the defenders of their country, and the guardians of those laws which they have sworn to enforce.

The 18th of April, 1791, will be therefore another proud day in the annals of France, equally honorable for the Parisians, equally creditable to the monarch, as the 14th of July, 1791!

From a recent survey of the prisons in England only, it is found, there are now four thousand persons, in a state of close and actual imprisonment for debt. This is also found, that the immediate relatives of those, such as wives and children, who suffer by their imprisonment, exceed ten thousand more. Besides these, there are upwards of 30,000 prisoners in mind, who, apprehensive of the tyranny of their creditors, breathe a state of voluntary confinement in their own houses.

Mr. Burke has become the object of pity to his friends. The oppositionists say he is now mad—*Common Sense* asserts, that he has been so—and the noble orator himself confesses, "that his faculties are impaired thro' a long and severe attention to public business."

Mr. Paine's work on the "Rights of Man," has been translated into three different languages. The french edition is by the marquis de Langle, Author of the picturesque description of Switzerland; the Italian by a pupil of the celebrated Filangieri, and the German by a great literary character now in England.

Columbia.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, *July 14.* This day being the anniversary of the french revolution, the friends of liberty in America will not suffer it to pass away without testifying their joy in a becoming manner.

In England, Ireland, and almost every country in the eastern hemisphere, societies are already formed, for the express purpose of celebrating the birth-day of French freedom: and shall America, from whence the glorious sparks emitted, neglect to fan the holy flame? forbid it gratitude!—Let the day ever be held sacred, amongst all who are worthy of enjoying the rights of man.

It is not to the festive board of Frenchmen alone, that the cheerful glass and liberal sentiment will be confined: Every patriot in the united states will this day elevate his voice to join in the choruses of praise to an allwise providence that has guided us from the fourth of July 1776, to peace and happiness: that has enabled our great and glorious allies, a great and glorious nation, to establish a constitution fitted to the dignity of human nature, upon the ruins of superstition and tyranny, and render'd the *fourteenth day of July* almost as dear to our memory as the anniversary of american independence!

PHILADELPHIA, *July 16.* Yesterday the ship Sally, captain Glenn, arrived in the river Delaware, from Londonderry, after a passage of nine weeks; and we are happy to hear that all the passengers, amounting to three hundred, together with the crew, are all in good health.

The commissioners who received subscriptions for the bank of the unitedstates, began to issue certificates yesterday, and it is said that a list of all the subscribers with the number of shares annexed to each, will be shortly published for the information of the inhabitants of the unitedstates in general.

By a letter dated at Newton on the Tioga, the 4th inst. it appears, that the main body of the indians, amounting to 600, arrived there the 29th ultimo, and the next day, an interesting meeting was held at the table of col. Pickering, who had invited about twenty of the sachems or chiefs of the six nations and other tribes, as well as several gentlemen from Philadelphia, to dine with him. The table was spread under a covert of green. When it was clearing away for the introduction of pipes, the bench opposite to us gave way, and the whole row fell to the ground, on which one of the philadelphians desired one of the interpreters to tell them "that they had now given an occular proof of their determination to stand or fall together."—They took the meaning, and laughed heartily.

"My friend——, having in his possession an old stone pipe, supposed to have been presented to William Penn by the indians, he repeated the history of it. As this was interpreted to them, they looked round at the pipe with expressions of satisfaction. The next chief took hold of it, examined it attentively, smoked a whiff or two, then passed it to the next; and thus the old pipe went round once more, as in the days of its worthy owner.

On the 2d inst. we attended the introductory conference, on which the previous messages and circumstances of the treaty were reheard. An erect young man, of a commanding appearance, spoke for some time on behalf of the indians; after which an old chief delivered four strings of wampum, talking over them a considerable time, and closing his speech in this manner: "I herewith remove all doubt and fears, and our brothers, the white people, with their wives and children, may now rest quietly in their beds."

Yesterday the business was opened by concilitary speech from col. Pickering, the conclusion of which will be delivered this day.

The writer of the letter proceeds with expressing satisfaction in having attended the treaty, which appeared so far to be strongly marked with such traits of peace and friendship, as were likewise evidently and mutually agreable on the part of the indians.

Extract of a letter from Pittsburgh, July 7.

"This moment we have a well authenticated account, that gen. Scott, with his party, have returned, having completely surprized the Wabash towns.—He has brought in thirty Indian men's scalps, fifty prisoners, and two hundred horses, loaded with peltry, and other articles taken from the towns, and he has effected all this with a very inconsiderable loss either of men or property. The above is confirmed, with the particulars, that gen. Scott is slightly wounded in the thigh, and that three only of our men are killed. The general has sent back ten of the oldest men among his prisoners, with a message to the indians, that if they do not immediately send in every one of our prisoners amongst them, he will put the other 40 prisoners to death with the most excruciating tortures."

The society of the friends of the constitution at Paris went in mourning, as a mark

of respect to the memory of Dr. Price, the friend of the human race and of liberty.

Newjersey.

Elizabethtown, July 13. A letter from Judge Symmes, dated in May, mentions that 200 indians attacked a post on the little Miami, called Dunlap's station, and were repulsed with considerable loss. They left in the skirts of the fort 40 of their party that were slain by the intrepid few who opposed them.

Newyork.

Newyork, *July* 19. In the violent thunder gust on Saturday, a packet boat belonging to mr. Richard Davis, of Poughkeepsie, then in Haverstraw bay, on her homeward passage, was struck by lightning—two men were much hurt, but have since recovered. Her topmast and bowsprit were shivered in peices, and considerable damage done to her hull.

Albany, *July* 25. By the arrival of the brig Peter, captain Brooks, at Newyork, in 55 days from London, newspapers are received to the 16th of May—They inform—That the russians under the command of Prince Gallitzin have defeated a body of 8000 Turks on the banks of the Danube, killing 3000 and taken as many more prisoners.——While this was doing the Ottoman ships of war experienced a severe defeat, the admiral of the russian flotilla having taken and sunk a great number of them, with very little loss to his own squadron—Great tumults subsist in Constantinople; the city being frequently set on fire by the incendiaries, the insurrections were frequent, and a revolution hourly expected—Great preparations are making in England to carry on the war against Russia—Prince Potemkin has accepted the offer of having a palace built for him at the public charge—The national assembly of France has passed a decree for issuing assignats of five livres each to the amount of one hundred millions, money to an equal amount is at the same time to be coined for their payment.

Great rewards have been given by the assembly to all who have contributed to the detection of those desperate offenders, who went from France to England for the purpose of forging assignats to the amount of a million sterling—The magistrates of Bowstreet, London, exerted themselves on the occasion, and through their exertions alone it was owing that the culprits were discovered—Cagliostro is to be immured in the castle of Angelo as a heretic, a judicial astrologer, a magician and a freemason! Crimes somewhat singular at the latter end of the 18th century.

A writer in the Alexandria Advertiser speaking of the descendents of mr. Penn, and of the people called Quakers, says, "they are a blessing to every government where they reside, so exemplary for industry, peace virtue; the regulations by which they are governed, are in a great degree owing to the superior abilities and endowments of mr. Penn, who stands the first and most exalted patron of civil and religious liberty, justly honored with the highest applause by the most celebrated authors, and had the greatest encomiums bestowed upon him by the first judges in politics, for the sublimity of his wisdom, his extensive knowledge, boundless generosity and benevolent disposition: In a word,—had William Penn been a native of Greece, his statue would have been placed above those of Solon and Lycurgus."

Massachusetts.

Stockbridge, *July* 19, The late rev. dr. Lockwood, of Andover, in Connecticut, who died a few weeks past, at the Pool in Newlebanon, state of Newyork, in his last will and testament, left a legacy to Yalecollege, the place of his education, to the amount of between three and four hundred pounds, the interest of which is to be annually applied to making additions to the college library.—A very laudable and judicious instance of beneficence! The same gentleman, two or three years since, made a donation of one hundred pounds, upon conditon that other friends of literature would augment the subscription to three hundred pounds for the purpose of procuring an additional philosophical apparatus for that college; which was accordingly done. Such benefactors of literary institutions deserve the gratitude of the publick.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, *August* 1.

By a gentleman from Rutland we are informed, that on sorting and counting the votes, there was no choice of a federal representative by the freemen of this state in the western district.—The gentlemen highest in nomination, were Matthew Lyon, of Fairhaven, Isaac Tichenor of Bennington, and Israel Smith of Rupert.—How the numbers stood we have not been able to learn, but shall take the earliest opportunity to communicate to the public.

From MERCURY'S CABINET.

The HAPPY REVERSE: or MOURNING TURNED TO JOY.

Addressed to E. S. by a friend.

His eye bespake anguish of heart,
His actions denoted his grief,
Reflection bid comfort depart,
Nor friendship afforded relief.
I sought to console—but invain,
My tongue the sad office refus'd;
So deep was the hue of his pain,
It could not by art be amus'd.
The lenient assistance of time,
Whose hand makes the monuments bow,
Tho' Strephon was yet in his prime,
Could alone clear the cloud from his brow.
For alas! the sad tidings were spread,
Felicia had flown from her clay,
Her corpse was inurn'd with the dead,
Her spirit was wafted away.
Alas!—'Twas the life of his heart!
With her he could only be blest,
But fate had decreed them to part,
And sorrow corroded his breast.
With manly composure he sigh'd,
For her whom his heart had enjoy'd,
Whom he thought to have gain'd for a bride,
And his life in her service employ'd.
The externals of mourning were on,
But obscur'd by the grief of his mien,
The lovely *Felicia* was gone,
And with her all the joy of the scene.
But hark! The sweet voice of a friend,
With melody vibrates in air,
Oh Strephon! the tidings attend,
And banish the sigh of despair.
Thy much lov'd *Felicia*, yet lives!
Her sickness bids fair to remove,
The bloom on each feature revives,
And you yet may be blest with her love.

TO BE SOLD,

And possession given on the first of April next,

A CONVENIENT situation or lot of land, in Bennington, about one mile and one quarter west of the printing office, on the north or new Albany road, laid out through said town. The lot contains an acre and a half of excellent land. There is a convenient house on the premises, with two dwelling rooms and two bed rooms on the floor, with a good under ground room and buttery, the room commodiously fixed for a taylor. Likewise a covenient small barn, a good well of water, and a number of thrifty young apple trees which just begin to bear, and a few other fruit trees on the premises. Conditions of sale will be made easy, and a good title given, by

NORMAN NEWELL.

Bennington, July 30, 1791.

WHEREAS the general assembly of the state of Vermont, did, at their session in October, 1789, at Westminster, grant a tax of one penny on all the lands in Orwell, in the county of Rutland, and state aforesaid, public rights excepted, for the purpose of making and repairing public roads and bridges in said town, and appointed Ebenezer Wilson, Ebenezer Hulbord, Samuel Brewer, and Jabish Worren a committe to superintend and see the work done, these are therefore to notify the proprietors and land owners of said town, that they have liberty to work out their respective taxes, any time before the tenth day of October next, by applying to either of the committee above. The aforesaid proprietors and land owners are likewise further informed, that unless they comply with the above requisition, respecting the applying to the committe above, and doing their proportion of said work, as abovementioned, that so much of each and every delinquent's land, will be sold at public vendue, at the dwellinghouse of the subscriber, in said Orwell, on the fifteenth of November next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will pay their proportion of said tax and cost, unless prevented by previous payment.

PLINNY SMITH, collector.

Orwell, July 16, 1791. oB2

AT a legal meeting of the proprietors of the township of Orange, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, held at the house of the subscriber, in Hartford, on the 4th day of March, 1788, a tax of six shillings on each right (public rights excepted) was granted by said proprietors, for building bridges, laying out and making roads in Orange—this is therefore to notify said proprietors, that unless they pay said tax to me the subscriber, immediately, their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

AMOS ROBINSON, collector.

Hartford, Feb. 1, 1791. oW2

THE proprietors of Elmore, in the county of Chittenden, state of Vermont, who are delinquent in the payment of the tax of eighteen shillings, granted by said proprietors at their meeting holden September 27th, 1790, to pay for lotting out the second division, and incidental charges, are hereby informed, that so much of their land as will be sufficient to pay said tax and costs will be sold at public vendue on the first Wednesday of August next, at one o'clock p. m. at the dwellinghouse of the subscriber, in said Elmore, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquents are as follow:

Oliver Wolcott	John Elemont
Ebenezer Gay	Mary Gray
Cotton M. Smith	Desire Dibble
John Canfield	Charles Dibble
Oliver Wolcott, jun.	Moses Wood
Daniel Platt	Silvia Morgan
Elisha Perkins	William Maltbey
James Olmstead	Katey Maltbey
Frederick Wolcott	Moses Hubbard
Benjamin Ashley	Erastus Sargeants
David Bolin	

MARTIN ELMORE, collector.

Elmore, June 18, 1791. oW2

WE the subscribers being appointed by the honorable court of probate for the district of Manchester, commissioners, to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Benjamin Johns, late of Manchester, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that they will attend the business of their appointment, on the second Mondays of November, January, and February next, at the house of Nathaniel Collins, in said Manchester, from one o'clock p. m. to fix on each of said days.

No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

NATHANIEL COLLINS,
ABEL BRISTOLL.

Manchester, July 15th, 1791.

TO be sold at public vendue, at the house of Lemuel Bostwick, esq. in Hinesburgh, Chittenden county, on the 6th day of Sept. next, so much of one twentieth part of the following lots of land, in said Hinesburgh, as will pay the state tax, granted by the general assembly, in October 1790, together with legal cost, unless prevented by payment. The columns marked F, are first divisions; and those marked S, are second divisions.

Grantees names.	F.	F.	S.	S.
John Brownson,				46
Isaac Canfield,			85	78
John Cumstork,			66	144
John Carinton,	115			13
Thomas Willer,				129
Tilly Willer,	131	132		
Isaac Hitchcock,			67	23
Zadock Noble,	41	42		
Samuel Comstock,				117
Asahel Nobles,				63
John Warner,	124		61	55
John Nelson, esq.	15	16	86	79
James Bradshaw,			30	122
Thomas Nobles,				115
Joseph Woster,				116
Andrew Burrett,	13	14		
Daniel Burrett,	17	18		95
David Gould,	65	66	68	125
Amos Bostwick,			21	147
Hugh Rider,			35	132
William Field,			47	113
Benjamin Ferris,			46	97
Theodore Atkinson, esq.				58
Mark H. Wentworth, esq.				59

On the abovementioned lots of land, I have levied according to law, and the sum due on each lot is 2/1, besides cost.

JAMES CUMMINGS, constable.

Hinesburgh, May 2, 1791. o[illegible]

Parnassian Chronicle.

From the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

O D E,

FOR THE FOURTH JULY, 1791.

HAIL smiling cherub, child of light,
Blest independence! source of joy—
Thy glories greet our ravish'd sight,
Thy praises all our tongues employ.

Let gratitude our hearts expand,
Each year, on this auspicious day—
Let cheerfulness pervade the land,
And freedom wake the raptured lay.

When tyranny our rights assail'd,
And stern oppression clank'd her chain—
When crimson war, her face unveil'd,
And desolation swept the plain—

Inspired by thy celestial ray,
Columbia in the darkest hour,
Dared to oppose a tyrant's sway
And nobly brave despotic power.

Whilst we, oppress't, appeal'd to heaven,
Success attended on our arms—
Till peace and liberty were given
To bless our realms, with all their charms.

Hence useful manufactures rise,
And commerce triumphs o'er the main—
And science' temples greet the skies;
And plenty wantons o'er each plain.

Hail independence! child of light,
Thy blissfull prospect we survey—
And animated at the sight,
We celebrate thy natal day. C.

Gloucester County, Newjersey, July 4.

THE *subscribers being appointed by the honorable judge of probate for the district of Rutland, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Asahel Leet, late of Tinmouth, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment, on the second Monday of September, October and November next, at the dwellinghouse of Thomas Porter, esq. in said Tinmouth, from nine o'clock a. m. to five o'clock, p. m. on each of said days. No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.*

THOMAS PORTER,
JOHN SPAFFORD.

July 8, 1791. 8—0

THE *subscribers being, by the honorable judge of probate for the district of Fairhaven, appointed commissioners, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Jacob Doude, late of Wells, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that we shall attend on the business of our appointment, on the first Mondays of October and November next, from one o'clock till six on each day, at the house of Thomas Ashley, esq. No account will be allowed unless properly attested.*

JAMES BROOKINS,
TIMOTHY CRITTENDEN,
THOMAS ASHLEY.

Poultney, June 27, 1791. 8—0

WHEREAS *application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Leicester, in the county of Addison, and state of Vermont, to notify and warn a meeting of said proprietors. These are therefore to notify and warn said proprietors to meet at the dwellinghouse of col. Thomas Sawyer, in said Leicester, on the third Thursday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to act on the following articles. First, To choose a moderator to govern said meeting. Second, A proprietor's clerk and other officers that may be necessary in said propriety. Third, To see whether the proprietors will ratify the former proceedings of said proprietors, or such part of them as they shall think necessary, or set them aside. Fourth, To see whether they will divide the whole or any part of the land in said town, into divisions, and make surveys accordingly. Fifth, To grant a tax if necessary, and to do any other business proper to be done at said meeting.*

JOHN SMITH, *justice of peace.*

Leicester, June 27, 1791. 9—1

WHEREAS *the legislature of the state of Vermont, did, at their adjourned session, at Bennington, in January 1791, grant a tax of four pence on each acre of land in the township of St. Johnsbury, in the county of Orange (public rights excepted) for the purpose of making and repairing roads and building bridges in said town. This is therefore to notify the proprietors and land owners in said town, that they have liberty to pay said tax in labor on said roads, any time between the middle of August and the middle of November next, on application to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee to superintend said business.*

ENOS STEVENS,
FRY BAYLEY,
JAMES WHITELAW.

St. Johnsbury, July 1, 1791. 9W1

THE *owners of land in Ferrisburgh, county of Addison and state of Vermont, that are delinquent in payment of the tax of five pence on the pound, granted by the general assembly, in October 1789 and 1790, are hereby informed, that unless they discharge the same, on or before the last Monday in August next, with incidental, cost, so much of their land will be sold, at public vendue, on said day, at nine o'clock in the morning, at the dwellinghouse of Isaac Gage, in said town, as will pay said tax and cost.*

Delinquent's names are as follow, with the sum due from each.

For the year 1789.

James Nevin,	2s1	*William Temple*	3s3
Stephen Noble,	2s	*John Wing*	4s2
Robert Caswell,	5s3	*Samuel Notingham*	6s3
Jacob Haviland	4s2	*Thomas Douglas*	4s2
Dobson Wheeler	4s2	*Joseph Ferris, jun.*	4s2
Elijah Doty	2s1	*Walter Franklin*	4s2
Thomas Aikin	4s2	*Anthony Field, jun.*	2s1
William Haviland	3s3	*Timothy Dakin,*	4s2
Nicholas Deliplane	6s3		

For the year 1790.

Timothy Dakin	4s2	*Nicholas Delaplane*	4s8
John Burling, jun.	8s4	*Anthony Field*	2s1
Edward Burling	8s4	*Nehemiah Merrit*	4s2
Benjamin Ferris	8s4	*William Delaplane*	4s2
Robert Caswell	4s2	*William Field*	6s3
Jacob Haviland	4s2	*Joshua Delaplane*	4s2
Thomas Franklin	4s2	*William Temple*	4s2
Dobson Wheeler	6s3	*Samuel Nottingham*	8s4
Elijah Doty	4s2	*Phinehas Chace*	8s4
Peter Field	8s4	*John Wing*	4s2
Joseph Ferris	2s1	*Benjamin Ferris, jun.*	2s1
James Nevin	3s3	*Peter Burling*	7s3
Thomas Aikin	8s4	*Joseph Ferris*	4s2
Daniel Merrit	7s3	*Joshua Delaplane*	4s2
Joseph Newmarch	7s3	*Thomas Burling*	4s2
Samuel Franklin	8s	*Walter Franklin*	4s2
Stephen Noble	2s	*Zebulon Ferris*	3s2
Lot Tripp	8s4	*John Burling*	4s2

DAVID BRYDIA, *constable and collector for* 1789.
ABSALOM TUPPER, *constable, &c. for* 1790.

Ferrisburgh, July 13, 1791. 8—0

THE *proprietors and land owners of the township of LUDLOW, in the county of Windsor and state of Vermont, who are delinquent in the payment of a tax of one penny on the acre, on all the land in said Ludlow, public rights excepted, granted by the general assembly, at their session in Westminster, in October 1789, to defray the expence of mending and repairing the great road and bridges through said town, are hereby informed, that such a proportion of their land will be sold at public vendue, at the house of mr. Josiah Fletcher, in said Ludlow, on the second Monday of September next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, as will pay said tax and cost, unless prevented by previous payment. Delinquent proprietors are as follow:*

David Austin,	*Timothy Hall*
Nathaniel Penfield	*Jonathan Woodruff*
Nathaniel Fellows	*David Hills*
Eliakim Hall, jun.	*William Lee*
Amos Lee,	*Solomon Curtis*
John Mix	*Street Hall*
Charles Norton	*Joel Potter*
John Newell	*Stephen Barns*
Samuel Hitchcock	*John Norton*
Samuel Bishop, jun.	*John Carter*
Jared Lee	*Zadock Ovis*
Josiah Newell	*John Hall*
Uri Tuttle	*Silas Beckwith*
John Dickerson	*Elihu Hall*
Isaac Doolittle	*Moses Lyman*
George Hensdale	*William Judd*
Joseph Lee	*Thomas Norton*
Thomas Hart	*Timothy Boardman*
Steel Smith	*Solomon Hart*
Jonathan Norton	*Timothy Root*
Abraham Turner	*Hezekiah Hall*
Richard Wibert	*Thomas Tibbles, jun.*
Nathaniel Williams	*Daniel Lyman*
Caleb Hall	*Eliakim Hall*
Moses Hills	

JESSE FLETCHER, collector.

Ludlow, June 20, 1791. 9W1

APPLICATION *having been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of GUILDHALL, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors. These are therefore to warn them to meet at the dwellinghouse of Eleazer Crawford, in Guildhall, on the 21st day of October next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to act on the following articles. 1. To see if the proprietors will choose a moderator. 2. To see if the proprietors will choose a clerk, treasurer, collector and committee. 3. To see if the proprietors will agree to rectify and complete the survey of the town. 4. To see if the proprietors will agree to make a complete settlement of all demands against them, and to determine who have merited pitches. 5. To grant a tax sufficient to pay off all demands, and any other matter that shall be thought necessary when met.*

EBEN W. JUDD, just. of peace.

Guildhall, June 23, 1791. 9W1

WAR DEPARTMENT,

May 30, 1791.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the united states, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of March, 1791, and which will become due on the 4th day of September ensuing, will be paid on the said day by the commissioners of loans within the states respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers:

1st. The certificate given by the state, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which as such he is annually entitled.

2nd. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the justices of the county of in the state of and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited) that he served (regiment, corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the and county of and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of state of do hereby constitute C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an invalid of the united states, from the forth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninetyone, and ending the fourth day of September of the same year.

Signed and sealed in the presence of } *Witnesses.*

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the president of the united states,

H. KNOX, *secretary of war.*

☞ *The printers in the respective states are requested to publish the above in their newspapers, for the space of two months.* 4 2m

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APPLICATION *having been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the town of Stratton in the county of Windham, and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors; these are therefore to notify the said proprietors, to meet at the dwellinghouse of Joseph Patch, in said Stratton, on the fourteenth day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, then and there to act on the following articles, viz. First, To chuse a moderator and other necessary officers for said propriety. Second, To confirm the doings of their former meetings, if expedient, and regulate the records of said propriety. Third, To raise a tax to defray the debts already incurred, by said propriety, and other contingent charges.*

LUKE KNOULTON, *justice peace.*

Newfane, July 4, 1791. 9W1

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN *away from the subscriber, in Ballstown, on the sixteenth instant, a negro man named BILL. said negro is a stout well built fellow, supposed to be between forty and fifty years old, had on when he went away a tow shirt and trowsers, wool hat, and shoes. He calls himself a doctor, and has formerly followed that business in Shaftsbury and Arlington, in the state of Vermont. Said negro was formerly owned by capt. Mead in Stillwater, but is now the property of the subscriber. Whoever will take up and secure said negro, so that the owner can get him again shall receive the above reward by me.*

STEPHEN BALL.

Balstown, July, 16 1791.

TAKEN *up by the subscriber, on the 19th instant, a sorrel MARE, with a white strip in her forehead, supposed to be left by a runaway negro from the state of Newyork. The owner may have her by applying to the subscriber, proving his property and paying charges.*

MEDAD PARSONS.

Bennington, July 21st, 1791. 9 1

Just received and now ready for sale, at the printing-office in Bennington,

MORSE'S GEOGRAPHY, *abridged for the use of SCHOOLS. Likewise,*

The CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE.

For the Use of FAMILIES and SCHOOLS.

For January, February, March and April.

The usefulness of the last mentioned publication is generally acknowledged. We shall therefore only say, it is worthy the perusal of those of every age in life, but peculiarly calculated for the service of youth.

WEBSTER'S SPELLING-BOOK,
For sale at this office.

The Vermont Gazette

While decency and candor guide the pen——Our press shall scorn the imperious frown of men.

No. 11, *of* Vol. IX.] MONDAY August 8, 1791. [Whole No. 427.

Printed and published (every Monday) by ANTHONY HASWELL, at his office, a few rods south of the courthouse, Bennington.

For the Vermont Gazette.

Mr. Printer,

If you think the following worthy a place in your Gazette, you will insert the same, and by so doing oblige your constant customer.

PHILOSOPHEME.

SINCERITY is of great importance to society, and lays a sure foundation for trust and future happiness. When a man has proved himself sincere in one thing, he more easily obtains confidence in another. Moreover it is much the easiest and best way, to deal fairly and uprightly with mankind. Truth is agreeable to our nature, and whoever falsifies it acts contrary to the dictates of conscience. Integrity is truly noble; and conducive to happiness in all societies, and is highly interesting wherever it resides. The man who acts sincerely shuns many entanglements and perplexities, to which he would be otherwise exposed. But if he meets with embarrassments and is scandalized with reports, which tend to lessen his happiness, and depreciate his reputation, yet he does not lose reward; for he is armed with honesty and enjoys the satisfaction resulting from a good conscience, which is more estimable than all the empty sounds of applause. Thus we see that sincerity is amiable and wisely adapted to promote friendship and love. But insincerity creates discords and animosities; and occasions many disputes and enquiries. A dissembler has a hard task to make people believe that he is possessed of good qualities, of which he is destitute; for let him be ever so wary or artful in his proceedings, he is commonly suspected, and seldom or never escapes without being discovered. I think we may conclude from this contrast, that a person must be deprived of reason, or at least devoid of that noble disposition of being at peace and doing good to all men, which is the distinguishing characteristic of a man of merit, to involve himself in the difficulties above mentioned. Where then is the man who if he had his choice, would not desire rather to appear in his true character, in which he may perhaps be eminently useful, and free from the care proceeding from a dissembled conduct, than to be entangled with hypocrisy & exposed to public ridicule: is it not much easier to travel in a plain even road than through mazes and forests among thorns and briars? Then what man is he whom we may judge worthy the odious character of a dissembler. Let us not condemn nor even suspect any one on account of sarcasms which are thrown upon him by disaffected, envious or Ill designing men. It discovers a benevolent disposition, a great mind, and aheart full of tender affection, (which as beings endowed with reason, partaking of the same nature and capable of friendship, we owe to each other) to view matters, which end to depreciate the character of any, in a favorable light, to put the best construction upon them they will bear, and by no means to censure men, for what probably might happen through inadvertency and without any design of hypocrisy. But all are not of this temper and disposition; for some are ready to take all the advantage they possibly can, to defame and destroy the good name of their fellow men. And we find that the most worthy characters are often stained with their slumnies, and good men do not always escape the assaults of malice, but they are commonly armed against its sting. They resist all reproaches by continuing to be virtuous and doing good, which will triumph over envy in this life, and terminate in their everlasting happiness.

From the CONCORD HERALD.

LAZINESS, saith Solomon, *will clothe a man in rags*; this, experience proves to be true; but there are many other things beside laziness that will *clothe a man in rags*: let a man be ever so willing to work, yet if he has no work to do, he will be *clothed in rags*: —If he has ever so much work, and knows not how to do it, he will be *clothed in rags*: —if he understands his work well, and has no tools to work with, he will still wear *rags*: —if he has work enough, tools sufficient and understands his business well, yet if his constitution is weak and infirm, and his labour is hard, he will have no *clothing but rags*.

No parent would wish to see his son *clothed in rags*. Then let him bring him up to some calling that he can follow to advantage, some employment that will "be profitable to himself and the state." Parents should judge of the constitutions, and consult the inclinations of their children before they determine their fate in life; they should likewise consider their own abilities to set them out in the world. What propriety can there be in a man's bringing up a son a farmer, when he knows that he never shall be able to give him an inch of land? What advantage can it be to a feeble constitutioned child to breed him a blacksmith? Or what benefit can it be to a young man to force him to college, when he has no more inclination for handling a book than a backlog?

If parents would consult the good of their children, they would first chuse a trade for them, best suited to their genius and abilities, and then make them serve seven years to get that trade perfect, seven years is not too long a time to serve for a trade; it is true some trades may be learnt in less time, but no one ever learnt a trade too well. A trade half learnt is worse than none; a good workman will almost always find employ, while a bungler will starve for want of business. A person had better be a servant to a good master seven years, than to be a slave to poverty all his life time.

If a man has a great quantity of land, or is able to buy farms and stock them well for his sons, and finds them pleased with a farmer's life, he should by all means make them farmers, it is the best and most independent way of life, when a man is before hand; but if a man is forced to run into debt to begin farming business, he will hardly get before hand in one age. And a farmer that drives on a stroke of business, and owes more than he is worth, is in a worse condition than the person who earns his scanty allowance of bread by day-labour—his mind, if not his body, shall be all his life long *clothed in fretting rags*.

From the Connecticut Courant.

To the PROMPTER.

SIR.

THE favorable reception of my first address to you has encouraged me to make a second attempt.—People do not al. *work it right* yet; nor do they in every instance know how—I would it were in my power to improve them in useful knowledge This being the season of the year for planting and transplanting, you will indulge me in a few remarks, which though familiar to you perhaps, yet may have remained unnoticed by many or most of your readers. The common theories of planting and propagating fruit trees, especially those of the more tender kind, with the effects of heat and frosts on them, from repeated observations, I believe is inconsistent with philosophy or fact—that the severe winter frosts either kill, or injure, peach or other tender fruit trees, as is commonly supposed, I deny; if so, why are they not killed, in proportion to the severity of the winter? Or, why are they as much or more killed, by moderate winters, than by the most severe? And, why are those on mountains, hills and ridges, or the most exposed places, unhurt; while those planted the sunny side of buildings, fences, &c. are nearly, or altogether destroyed? If these be facts, as I think may with safety be asserted, then those warm, sunny stands, commonly recommended for tender trees, are of all the most forbidding. I have frequently noticed peach trees, on the most bleak hills, flourishing and abounding with fruit, when there was not a peach, and hardly a living tree, in any other situation, to be found within miles of them—and trees on the north side of buildings, large, old, and fruitful, while those on the south, were all killed by frosts. As I have denied the truth of general opinion, you may wish me to explain these phenomena, by some more plausible hypothesis. The plausibility of my own sentiments, I submit to your superior judgment. Those tender trees, which so frequently fall a prey to frosts, I conceive, may with more propriety be said, to be spring, than winter killed —killed by frosts, that happen after vegetation has in some degree been promoted; after the juices are changed from that gummy, resinous quality, with which nature fortifies trees against the rigours of winter, to the aqueous, vegetative state. The different properties of the winter and vegetative juices, are perhaps as discernible in the maple and walnut, as any two trees; something similar is common to all our perenial plants. I believe a walnut, or a white oak tree was never here known to be killed by winter; yet whole forests have been destroyed by a small frost in June—when once they have put on the vegetative state, no summer plant becomes an easier prey. We have no tree perhaps, that vegetates so soon as the peach; if there be a number of successive warm days in March, or beginning of April, sufficient to change the juices to the aqueous vegatative state, and afterwards frosts, such peach trees as are on warm stands, will most assuredly die; while others, on bleak hills, where the warmth has but little effect, will receive no injury. Though warm, sunny stands, may produce more delicious fruit; yet cold places promise longer life to the tree, and greater certainty of fruit.—Without farther trespassing on your patience, I am, mr. Prompter, as before, with much esteem, your's,

OBSERVER.

EXTRACT.

BY reading we enjoy the dead, by conversation the living, and by contemplation, ourselves. Reading enriches the memory, conversation polishes the wit, and contemplation improves the judgment.

To read with pleasure,—to converse with ease,—

And contemplate with profit, need must please.

Foreign Affairs.

France.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, May 16.

AN addresſ was read from the jewiſh inhabitants of the capital, who, encouraged by the decree which raiſed a number of mulatoes to rank of active citizens, begged that a ſimilar favour might be confered on them. The petition was refered to the committee of reports and conſtitution.

Legiſlature.

It was decreed, by a conſiderable majority, that no member of the preſent, could be reelected into the legiſlature.

Some time ſince the public papers announced the abolition of the *droit d'aubaine* in France. Perhaps, however, our readers may not be diſpleaſed at ſeeing a traſlation of the proceedings of the national aſſembly, on that head, taken from a Paris paper—it follows:

Mr. Barrere, in the name of the committee of domains on the motion of M. Marſanne Fonjulianne, ſaid: "You have deſired your committee of domains to offer their opinion on the abolition of the *droit d'aubaine*. The *droit* [duty] originated at that period, when there exiſted no intercourſe between nations; it belonged to the king, the treaſury; the nation, who became poſſeſſed of the property of the foreigner not naturalized, on the event of his death, or of the naturalized foreigner who died inteſtate, and of the Frenchman who has removed out of the kingdom. Conſidering this duty in its relation to the conſtitution and preſent laws, the principles you have laid down, and the decrees you have paſſed, have pronounced its fate.

"In reſpect to its effect on the revenue, that is but trifling, as it ſcarcely produced a yearly ſum of 40,000 livres. The committee has directed me to preſent the following form of a decree for your conſideration."

"The national aſſembly, having heard their committee of domains—conceiving that the *droit d'aubaine* is contrary to the principles of brotherly regard which ought to unite men of every clime and country; that this duty, eſtabliſhed in a barbarous age, ought to be aboliſhed by a nation, whoſe conſtitution is founded on the rights of men and citizens; and that France, now free, ought to be open to foreigners of every nation, deſirous of enjoying, under a free government, the ſacred and unalienable rights of men, decrees as follows:

"1. The *droit d' aubaine*, and that of *d'extraction* are forever aboliſhed.

"2. All judicial proceſſes, &c. founded on theſe duties, henceforth ceaſe and determine."

This decree was paſſed without debate, nem. con. on the 6th of Auguſt, 1790.

The following explanation of it was paſſed the 13th of Auguſt 1791. Upon the motion of M. Barrere the following decree paſſed:

"The national aſſembly, in order to leave no doubt of their intentions, manifeſted by their decree of the 6th of Auguſt 1790, aboliſhing the *droit d'aubaine, & d'extraction*, declares, that it is to have full force in all French poſſeſſions, even in both Indies."

Columbia.

Virginia.

WINCHESTER, *July* 16.

RECENT accounts from the weſtward inform—that the indians have erected a blockhouſe on the Sciota, near the ſpot where the french emigrants, who are ſtill at Galliapolis, intended to take up their abode—that ſome of the ſentries, belonging to the blockhouſe at Yankeepoint, near the mouth of the Muſkingum, had lately been killed by the tawny ſons of the woods, while on their reſpective poſts—that the Jerſey troops had arrived ſafe at fort Waſhington—that ſome of the levies which left Pittſburg lately, occupy different ſtations on the Ohio—that enſign Wilſon, of captain Joſeph Brook's company, is ſtationed with a ſmall party at a blockhouſe, down the river, about 80 miles from Pittſburgh—that it is the general opinion in Kentucky, that the continental troops will have no occaſion to take the field againſt the ſavages at preſent—that general Scott and his volunteers will be able to effect every thing that can be wiſhed, without any other aſſiſtance than the government troops protecting the poſts and the ſettlements on the frontiers.

Maryland.

BALTIMORE, *July* 8.

Extract from the preſentments of the grand jury of the diſtrict of Charleſton, at the general-ſeſſions, &c. held at Charleſton on the 7th of laſt Month.

"We preſent, as a grievance of a very ſerious and alarming nature, the miſchievous practice of duelling, in conſequence of which, the ſtate is frequently deprived of its citizens; children of their parents, parents of their children, wives of their huſbands, and families of their ſupport.

"*We recommend*, that the legiſlature provide ſome more effectual means, than the preſent juridicial farces, called indictments for murder, always ending in total acquittals, for the prevention and puniſhment of this relict of Gothic barbariſm, ſo evidently oppoſed to every principle of our holy religion as chriſtians, of our political conſtitution as republicans, and ſo diſgraceful to a civilized people, in this age of refinement.

The CARPENTERS of this place, having formed themſelves into a SOCIETY, and adopted a judicious CONSTITUTION, with RULES and REGULATIONS for their government, are increaſing in conſequence and reſpectability in this town, which their induſtry and ingenuity are daily enlarging and embelliſhing.—This SOCIETY on Monday laſt, (being the *fourth of July*) met for the purpoſe of celebrating the ANNIVERSARY of AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, and for electing their officers for the year enſuing.—After finiſhing the buſineſs of the SOCIETY, with the greateſt harmony, they devoted the remainder of the auſpicious day to meaſures highly honorable to themſelves and beneficial to others.—Zealous as they were for the proſperity and glory of the UNION, and the ſtability of the FIFTEEN COLUMNS which ſuppport "*the wide arch of our rais'd empire*," and the happineſs of its illuſtrious GUARDIAN and PROTECTOR, inſtead of ſpending the day in drinking *faſhionable* toaſts, though it might have evinced their *patriotiſm* (as it would, in ſome degree, have *diminiſhed* the national debt) they adopted a NOVEL MODE (which, we hope, will be thought worthy of imitation on future occaſions) of HONOURING the day by making a liberal COLLECTION of MONEY, for the RELIEF and COMFORT of the *poor, infirm, and* "*thoſe who are ready to periſh.*"

Pennſylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 21. The preſident of the unitedſtates has appointed *William Lewis*, of this city, eſq. judge of the diſtrict court of the diſtrict of Pennſylvania, in the room of Francis Hopkinſon, eſq. deceaſed.

The preſident has appointed *William Rawle*, eſq. unitedſtates attorney for the diſtrict of Pennſylvania, in the room of William Lewis, eſq. who is appointed diſtrict judge.

The lateſt accounts from Ireland bring information that there were eight ſhips with paſſengers, nearly ready to ſail from Londonderry, Belfaſt and Newry, about the end of May, for America.—Captain Geddes, of the Cleopatra, and captain Earl from Belfaſt, may be expected to arrive at this port in a few days.

July 29.

Extract of a letter from an officer at fort Waſhington, dated 15th of June,

"I have lately made a tour to Poſt St. Vincent, and returned the 8th inſt. without having noticed an indian, altho' they are ſo committing depredations in all places. They have killed one man in the rear of fort Waſhington, and taken ſeveral horſes, among which were general Harmer's. I am in great hopes they will ſoon be routed from all quarters of the weſtern territory. There is every exertion made for a vigorous campaign—Troops are arriving daily. Captains Armſtrong's and Kirkwood's companies arrived the 13th inſtant."

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman belonging to the weſtern army, to his uncle in Frederick Town, dated near fort Pitt, July 27th, 1791.

"Since our arrival here we have been joined by 500 indians, who offered their aſſiſtance to ſerve us as pilots. They bring us the agreeable information, that the hoſtile indians are willing to make a general peace. I ſend you this intelligence, and ſhould be glad you would communicate it to the public."

A gentleman who arrived at Lexington, Kentucky, on the 25th ult. from Orleans, by land, informs that himſelf and ſix others were attacked on the Teneſſee, at the mouth of Duckcreek, on the 11th, by 25 Creek indians—three of this party were killed, and one wounded.—He further informs, that M'Gillivray has withdrawn himſelf from the Creeks in conſequence of their hoſtile determinations, and that they are encouraged by the Spaniards.

Newyork.

ALBANY, *Auguſt* 1. On Friday laſt, FRANCIS ASBURY, biſhop of the methodiſt-epiſcopal church and the elected ſuperintendant of the ſocieties forming ſaid church, in the unitedſtates, arrived in this city. Since the biſhop's arrival, he has preached five ſermons in the new church, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday from the following texts. Rom. 8, 32; Luke 12, 32; Matthew 22, from the 2d to the 13th verſe; 2 Corinthians 5, 20; Acts 3, 19.—The intervals from public ſervice, were taken up in conferences with the elders, deacons and preachers that aſſembled for the purpoſe of conference & quartermeeting. The congregations were unuſually large and ſolemn—being made up of brethren from diſtant parts, & ſerious citizens, of different denominations.

On Thurſday laſt arrived in this city from London, via Newyork, and the ſame evening ſet off for Canada, mr. STEWART, the noted pedeſtrian—who, we are told, has travelled over the greater part of Europe, Aſia and Africa on foot; and has come to this country, for the purpoſe of completing his travels, by making a tour of the american world. mr. Stewart is a middle aged man, about ſix feet high—& what is particularly remarkable, *he is ſaid to eat no animal food, & but one meal aday.*

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, *Auguſt* 8.

Reports prevail that mr. Nathaniel Niles is elected federal repreſentative for the eaſtern diſtrict in this ſtate.

Summary of European intelligence by the laſt mail.

Hoſtilities between the turks and ruſſians continue with various ſucceſs; the current however, apparently in favor of Ruſſia. Conſtantinople in a ſtate of violent fermentation—the populace clamourous for peace, the grand ſeignior obſtinate in his determination to continue the war, firmly relying on ſupport from Pruſſia, whoſe power is invincible in the divan. The people, as is always the caſe where conſtitutional redreſs is unattainable, and the chain of ſlavery galling, have frequent recourſe to the moſt violent meaſures; within three weeks four great fires have happened at Conſtantinople, attributed by government to accident, but by others to deſign, the populace intending to force the divan to change its plans. Poland has not yet

determined to join the league against Russia, and it is probable their late glorious revolution will prevent that measure. The turks lately checked the course of victory of the Russians. The Grand Visier, after reinforcing Brailow, with 10,000 men, had obliged the Russians to raise the blockade of Zackanali, killing 700 privates and 36 officers, and taking many prisoners, together with the russian vessels, laden with provisions, which lay at Zackanali:—Accounts further state, that a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive, is completed between Russia and Sweeden. That since the defeat of the Russians at Zackanali, they were obliged to abandon Maczin, Tulcza and Szarsok, but that the grand Vizier still continues his conferences with the charge des affairs of Prussia on the topic of accommodation. That the press on the river Thames was as hot the last of May, as at any period since the present armament. That the emperor of Germany had resolved to declare war against Prussia the moment that power acted hostilely against Russia. That the empress persists in her former requisitions, determining not to give up Oczakow on any terms, or consent to its demolition. That the empress has by a courier expressed her suprise at his Britannic majesty's message to both houses of parliament, and the armaments ordered in consequence of it. The empress is far from being intimidated by the formidable preparations of Britain; she is making ready for their reception in all her ports, &c. That the English fleet is nearly manned, and consists of 35 sail of the line, besides smaller vessels, but it was the opinion of many politicians, founded on recent occurrences, that the turks will accede to the terms of Russia, and prevent the necessity of their coming to action; this will doubtless be most agreeable to the British ministry as a war with Russia is contrary to the wishes of the nation.

From the dispatches of General Scott to the secretary of state, it appears, that his late expedition against the Wabash indians was successful. His troops braving every danger, and surmounting every difficulty, penetrated into their country, destroyed several of their most important villages, killed many of their warriors, and returned with a number of prisoners. The general in his return mentions, that no actions of barbarity stained the victory; even the inveterate practice of scalping the dead ceased to operate. The weather being unfavorable prevented the success being more complete.

The following is a talk sent by gen. Scot to the indians, by a number of the weakest of his prisoners, whom he dismissed for the purpose of carrying it to them.

To the various tribes of the Peaakeshaws, and all the nations of red people, living on the waters of the Wabash river.

THE sovereign council of the thirteen united states, have long patiently borne your depredations against their settlements on this side of the great mountains, in the hope that you would see your error, and correct it, by entering with them into bonds of amity and lasting peace. Moved by compassion, and pitying your misguided councils, they have frequently addressed you on this subject, but without effect. At length their patience is exhausted, and they have stretched forth the arm of power against you. Their mighty sons and chief warriors have at length taken up the hatchet: they have penetrated far into your country to meet your warriors and punish them for their transgressions. But you fled before them and declined the battle, leaving your wives and children to their mercy. They have destroyed your old town, Ouittanan and the neighbouring villages, and have taken many prisoners. Resting here two days to give you time to collect your strength; they have proceeded to your town of Kethtipiconunck; but you again fled before them and that great town has been destroyed. After giving you this evidence of their power they have stopped their hand, because they are as merciful as strong, and they again indulge the hope, that you will come to a sense of your true interest, and make a lasting peace with them and all their children forever. The United States have no desire to destroy the red people, although they have the power, but should you decline this invitation, and pursue your unprovoked hostilities, their strength will again be exerted against you, your warriors will be slaughtered, your towns and villages ransacked and destroyed, your wives and children carried into captivity, and you may be assured, that those who escape the fury of our mighty chiefs, shall find no resting place on this side the great lakes. The warriors of the United States wish not to destroy women or children or old men, and although policy obliges them to retain some of them in captivity, yet compassion and humanity have induced them to see others at liberty, who will deliver you this talk. Those who are carried off will be left in the care of our great chief and warrior general St. Clair, near the mouth of the Miami and Oposero, the licking river, where they will be treated with humanity and tenderness; if you wish to recover them repair to that place by the first day of July next, determined with true hearts to bury the hatchet, and smoke the pipe of peace. They will then be restored to you and you may again set down in security at your old towns, and live in peace and happiness unmolested by the children of the united states, who will become your friends and protectors, and will be ready to furnish you with all the necessaries you require. But should you foolishly persist in your warfare, the sons of war will be let loose against you, and the hatchet will never be buried, untill your country is desolated, and your people humbled to the dust.

Given under my hand and seal, at the Ouiatton town, this fourth day of June, 1791.

CHARLES SCOTT, B. G. (seal.)

S T O P T H I E F!

STRAYED or stolen on the night of the 1st inst. from the subscriber, a bright bay HORSE, about fourteen hands high, a natural pacer, with a long scar on his left thigh, supposed to be made by a cork of a horse-shoe. He is supposed to be about ten or twelve years old; good for drawing, and handy before cattle, but poor to ride, and for that reason it is likely whoever stole him will soon put him off.—

Whoever will take up said horse and thief, and return them to the subscriber, shall have ten dollars reward, and for the horse, five dollars reward, by

SAMUEL BOYNTON.

West-Stockbridge, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, August 3, 1791. 1t3

WHEREAS application has been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Concord, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors—These are therefore to warn them to meet at the dwellinghouse of Joseph Morse, in said Concord, on Wednesday the 7th day of September next, at ten o'clock a. m. then and there to act on the following articles, viz. First, to choose a moderator. Secondly, a proprietors clerk. Thirdly, to choose a collector. Fourthly, to see what the proprietors will do respecting those hundred acre lots which have been pitched in said township, and not settled agreeable to a vote passed at a former proprietors meeting. Fifthly, to see if the proprietors will agree to pitch thirty acres to a right, in the common or undivided land in said township, provided they shall settle the same within one year, and choose a committee to direct the lotting the same.

JOTHAM WHITE, justice peace.

Springfield, July 21, 1791. 1W3

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, in Ballstown, on the sixteenth instant, a negro man named BILL. said negro is a stout well built fellow, supposed to be between forty and fifty years old, had on when he went away a tow shirt and trowsers, wool hat, and shoes. He calls himself a doctor, and has formerly followed that business in Shaftsbury and Arlington, in the state of Vermont. Said negro was formerly owned by capt. Mead in Stillwater, but is now the property of the subscriber. Whoever will take up and secure said negro, so that the owner can get him again shall receive the above reward by me.

STEPHEN BALL.

Ballstown, July, 16 1791.

WHEREAS the legislature of the state of Vermont, did, at their session, at Bennington, in January 1791, grant a tax of four pence on each acre of land in the township of St. Johnsbury, in the county of Orange (public roads excepted) for the purpose of making and repairing roads and building bridges in said town. This is therefore to notify the proprietors and land owners in said town, that they have liberty to pay said tax in labor on said roads, any time between the middle of August and the middle of November next, on application to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee to superintend said business.

ENOS STEVENS,
FRY BAYLEY,
JAMES WHITELAW.

St. Johnsbury, July 1, 1791. 9W1

APPLICATION having been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of GUILDHALL, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors. These are therefore to warn them to meet at the dwellinghouse of Eleazer Crawford, in Guildhall, on the 21st day of October next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to act on the following articles. 1. To see if the proprietors will choose a moderator. 2. To see if the proprietors will choose a clerk, treasurer, collector and committee. 3. To see if the proprietors will agree to rectify and complete the survey of the town. 4. To see if the proprietors will agree to make a complete settlement of all demands against them, and to determine who have merited pitches. 5. To grant a tax sufficient to pay off all demands, and any other matter that shall be thought necessary when met.

EBEN W. JUDD, just. of peace.

Guildhall, June 23, 1791. 9W1

TO be sold at public vendue, at the house of Lemuel Bostwick, esq. in Hinesburgh, Chittenden county, on the 6th day of Sept. next, so much of one twentieth part of the following lots of land, in said Hinesburgh, as will pay the state tax, granted by the general assembly, in October 1790, together with legal cost, unless prevented by payment. The columns marked F, are first divisions; and those marked S, are second divisions.

Grantees names.	F	F.	S.	S.
John Brownson,				46
Isaac Canfield,			85	78
John Cumstork,			66	144
John Carinton,	115			13
Thomas Willer,				129
Tilly Willer,	131	132		
Isaac Hitchcock,			67	23
Zadock Noble,	41	42		
Samuel Comstock,				117
Asahel Nobles,				63
John Warner,	124		61	55
John Nelson, esq.	15	16	86	79
James Bradshaw,			30	122
Thomas Nobles,				115
Joseph Woster,				116
Andrew Burrett,	13	14		
Daniel Burrett,	17	18		95
David Gould,	65	66	68	125
Amos Bostwick,			21	147
Hugh Rider,			35	132
William Field,			47	113
Benjamin Ferriss,			46	97
Theodore Atkinson, esq.				58
Mark H. Wentworth, esq.				59

On the abovementioned lots of land, I have levied according to law, and the sum due on each lot is 2/1, besides cost.

JAMES CUMMINGS, constable.

Hinesburgh, May 2, 1791. 0t2

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the 19th instant, a sorrel MARE, with a white strip in her forehead, supposed to be left by a runaway negro from the state of Newyork. The owner may have her by applying to the subscriber, proving his property and paying charges.

MEDAD PARSONS.

Bennington, July 21st, 1791. 9 1

APPLICATION having been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the town of Stratton in the county of Windham, and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors; these are therefore to notify the said proprietors, to meet at the dwellinghouse of Joseph Patch, in said Stratton, on the fourteenth day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, then and there to act on the following articles, viz. First, To chuse a moderator and other necessary officers for said propriety. Second, To confirm the doings of their former meetings, if expedient, and regulate the records of said propriety. Third, To raise a tax to defray the debts already incurred, by said propriety, and other contingent charges.

LUKE KNOULTON, *justice peace.*

Newfane, July 4, 1791. 9W1

Now in the press, and on Wednesday next will be ready for sale,

P A I N'S

R I G H T S O F M A N.

A treatise worthy the attention of Americans.

Parnassian Chronicle.

FOR THE VERMONT GAZETTE.

From MERCURY's CABINET.

CYNTHIA.

CALM as the unruffled sea my Cynthia sat,
In a fine pleasant, odorif'rous grove,
Near a most sweet and purling rivulet;
Where cooling zephyrs, seem'd to whisper love.

Hither did I, in pensive manner rove,
In this most lovely, and retired retreat,
As tho' prepared for scenes of heavenly love,
Safe from the winter's cold, and summer's heat.

At length my Cynthia's lovely voice I heard,
Chaunting those tuneful notes myself had taught,
And soon her sweet and beauteous form appear'd,
With innocence and every beauty fraught;

I stopt a while, with wonder heard her sing,
Of all the beauties of the earth and skies,
Of all the pleasures with the seasons bring,
And all the comforts, which from health arise;

Then slow and cautiously did I proceed,
And clasp unconscious Cynthia in my arms,
She fell, and to all human view was dead,
Whilst I amazed, stood gazing on her charms;

But finding she lay senseless on the ground,
I tried in vain to awake her from her swoon,
She would not hear; I sent my voice around,
To call assistance, but it did not come:

At length determined, that her fate was mine,
I stretch'd myself, upon this beautious maid;
My hands to hers, and mouth to mouth did join,
So on the widow's son Elisha laid.

Thus breathing tender kisses on her lips,
I felt her warmth increase her life return,
At length she breathes—her lovely eyes she opes,
And she's restor'd to life and me again;

When she awoke, and had receiv'd the light,
Is 't you my dear, is 't you she cries again,
And gently chid me for the unhappy fright,
Which gave us both the utmost heartful pain.

Then with a graceful smile, she gave her hand,
For me to guide her to her father's dome,
With pleasure I obey'd her lov'd command,
And took the lead, to guide my charmer home.

A cordial soon her drooping spirits cheared,
And she appear'd with visage most divine,
Her life restor'd, my own no grief appear'd
Suffice it then, to say that she was mine.

THE subscribers being appointed by the honorable judge of probate for the district of Rutland, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Asahel Leet, late of Tinmouth, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment, on the second Monday of September, October and November next, at the dwellinghouse of Thomas Porter, esq. in said Tinmouth, from nine o'clock a. m. to five o'clock, p. m. on each of said days. No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

THOMAS PORTER,
JOHN SPAEFORD.

July 8, 1791. 8—0

THE subscribers being, by the honorable judge of probate for the district of Fairhaven, appointed commissioners, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Jacob Doude, late of Wells, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that we shall attend on the business of our appointment, on the first Mondays of October and November next, from one o'clock till six on each day, at the house of Thomas Ashley, esq. No account will be allowed unless properly attested.

JAMES BROOKINS,
TIMOTHY CRUTTENDEN,
THOMAS ASHLEY.

Poultney, June 27, 1791. 8—0

WHEREAS application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Leicester, in the county of Addison, and state of Vermont, to notify and warn a meeting of said proprietors. These are therefore to notify and warn said proprietors to meet at the dwellinghouse of col. Thomas Sawyer, in said Leicester, on the third Thursday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to act on the following articles. First, To choose a moderator to govern said meeting. Second, A proprietor's clerk and other officers that may be necessary in said propriety. Third, To see whether the proprietors will ratify the former proceedings of said proprietors, or such part of them as they shall think necessary, or set them aside. Fourth, To see whether they will divide the whole or any part of the land in said town, into divisions, and make surveys accordingly. Fifth, To grant a tax if necessary, and to do any other business proper to be done at said meeting.

JOHN SMITH, justice of peace.

Leicester, June 27, 1791. 9—1

TO BE SOLD,
And possession given on the first of April next,

A CONVENIENT situation or lot of land, in Bennington, about one mile and one quarter west of the printing office, on the north or new Albany road, laid out through said town. The lot contains an acre and a half of excellent land. There is a convenient house on the premises, with two dwelling rooms and two bed rooms on the floor, with a good under ground room and buttery, the room commodiously fixed for a taylor. Likewise a covenient small barn, a good well of water, and a number of thrifty young apple trees which just begin to bear, and a few other fruit trees on the premises. Conditions of sale will be made easy, and a good title given, by

NORMAN NEWELL.

Bennington, July 30, 1791.

WHEREAS the general assembly of the state of Vermont, did, at their session in October, 1789, at Westminster, grant a tax of one penny on all the lands in Orwell, in the county of Rutland, and state aforesaid, public rights excepted, for the purpose of making and repairing public roads and bridges in said town, and appointed Ebenezer Wilson, Ebenezer Hulbord, Samuel Brewer, and Jabish Worren a committe to superintend and see the work done, these are therefore to notify the proprietors and land owners of said town, that they have liberty to work out their respective taxes, any time before the tenth day of October next, by applying to either of the committee above. The aforesaid proprietors and land owners are likewise further informed, that unless they comply with the above requisition, respecting the applying to the committe above, and doing their proportion of said work, as abovementioned, that so much of each and every delinquent's land, will be sold at public vendue, at the dwellinghouse of the subscriber, in said Orwell, on the fifteenth of November next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will pay their proportion of said tax and cost, unless prevented by previous payment.

PLINNY SMITH, collector.

Orwell, July 16, 1791. 0B2

AT a legal meeting of the proprietors of the township of Orange, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, held at the house of the subscriber, in Hartford, on the 4th day of March, 1788, a tax of six shillings on each right (public rights excepted) was granted by said proprietors, for building bridges, laying out and making roads in Orange—this is therefore to notify said proprietors, that unless they pay said tax to me the subscriber, immediately, their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

AMOS ROBINSON, collector.

Hartford, Feb. 1, 1791. 0W2

THE proprietors of Elmore, in the county of Chittenden, state of Vermont, who are delinquent in the payment of the tax of eighteen shillings, granted by said proprietors at their meeting holden September 27th, 1790, to pay for lotting out the second division, and incidental charges, are hereby informed, that so much of their land as will be sufficient to pay said tax and costs will be sold at public vendue on the first Wednesday of August next, at one o'clock p. m. at the dwellinghouse of the subscriber, in said Elmore, unless prevented by previous payment. The uames of the delinquents are as follow:

Oliver Wolcott	John Elemont
Ebenezer Gay	Mary Gray
Cotton M. Smith	Desire Dibble
John Canfield	Charles Dibble
Oliver Wolcott, jun.	Moses Wood
Daniel Platt	Silvia Morgan
Elisha Perkins	William Maltbey
James Olmstead	Katey Maltbey
Frederick Wolcott	Moses Hubbard
Benjamin Ashley	Erastus Sargeants
David Bolin	

MARTIN ELMORE, collector.

Elmore, June 18, 1791. 0W2

WE the subscribers being appointed by the honorable court of probate for the district of Manchester, commissioners, to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Benjamin Johns, late of Manchester, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that they will attend the business of their appointment, on the second Mondays of November, January, and February next, at the house of Nathaniel Collins, in said Manchester, from one o'clock p. m. to six on each of said days.

No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

NATHANIEL COLLINS,
ABEL BRISTOLL.

Manchester, July 15th, 1791.

A quantity of
LAMBS WOOL
For which good pay will be made, in english goods, by
STRONG AND PORTER.
Bennington, June 26, 1791.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 30, 1791.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the united states, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of March, 1791, and which will become due on the 4th day of September ensuing, will be paid on the said day by the commissioners of loans within the states respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers:

1st. The certificate given by the state, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which as such he is annually entitled.

2nd. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the justices of the county of in the state of and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited) that he served (regiment, corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the and county of and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of state of do hereby constitute C. D. of my lawful attorney to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an invalid of the united states, from the forth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninetyone, and ending the fourth day of September of the same year.

Signed and sealedin the presence of

} *Witnesses.*

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the president of the united states,

H. KNOX, *secretary of war.*

☞ *The printers in the respective states are requested to publish the above in their newspapers, for the space of two months.* 4 2m

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THE proprietors and land owners of the township of LUDLOW, in the county of Windsor and state of Vermont, who are delinquent in the payment of a tax of one penny on the acre, on all the land in said Ludlow, public rights excepted, granted by the general assembly, at their session in Westminster, in October 1789, to defray the expence of mending and repairing the great road and bridges through said town, are hereby informed, that such a proportion of their land will be sold at public vendue, at the house of mr. Josiah Fletcher, in said Ludlow, on the second Monday of September next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, as will pay said tax and cost, unless prevented by previous payment. Delinquent proprietors are as follow:

David Austin,	*Timothy Hall*
Nathaniel Penfield	*Jonathan Woodruff*
Nathaniel Fellows	*David Hills*
Eliakim Hall, jun.	*William Lee*
Amos Lee,	*Solomon Curtis*
John Mix	*Street Hall*
Charles Norton	*Joel Potter*
John Newell	*Stephen Barns*
Samuel Hitchcock	*John Norton*
Samuel Bishop, jun.	*John Carter*
Jared Lee	*Zadock Ovis*
Josiah Newell	*John Hall*
Uri Tuttle	*Silas Beckwith*
John Dickerson	*Elihu Hall*
Isaac Doolittle	*Moses Lyman*
George Hensdale	*William Judd*
Joseph Lee	*Thomas Norton*
Thomas Hart	*Timothy Boardman*
Steel Smith	*Solomon Hart*
Jonathan Norton	*Timothy Root*
Abraham Turner	*Hezekiah Hall*
Richard Wibert	*Thomas Tibbles, jun.*
Nathaniel Williams	*Daniel Lyman*
Caleb Hall	*Eliakim Hall*
Moses Hills	

JESSE FLETCHER, collector.

Ludlow, June 20, 1791. 9W1

Just received and now ready for sale, at the printing-office in Bennington,

MORSE's GEOGRAPHY, *abridged for the use of SCHOOLS. Likewise,*

The CHILDREN's MAGAZINE.
For the Use of FAMILIES and SCHOOLS.
For January, February, March and April.

The usefulness of the last mentioned publication is generally acknowledged. We shall therefore only say, it is worthy the perusal of those of every age in life, but peculiarly calculated for the service of youth.

The Vermont Gazette

While decency and candor guide the pen——Our press shall scorn the imperious frown of men.

No. 12, of Vol. IX.] MONDAY AUGUST 15, 1791. [Whole No. 428.

Printed and published (every Monday) by ANTHONY HASWELL, at his office, a few rods south of the courthouse, Bennington.

ROBERT WHITE, & CO.

Have imported in the ships Atlantic, *from* Liverpool, *and the* Dublin Packet, *from* Dublin, *to Philadelphia, and which are just come to hand—*

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

SUMMER GOODS,

Extraordinary well laid in and adapted to the season, which will be sold WHOLESALE *and* RETAIL, *at the* New York *prices. They strongly recommend to such persons as want to buy, and find it convenient to make immediate payment, to view their goods before they purchase—*

Among which are the following articles, viz.

STORMANT, purple, and fancy calicoes
Light and dark brown chitzes
9-8, 6-4, 7-4 jackonet and book muslins
Book and jackonet muslin handkerchiefs with borders
Men's fringed muslin cravats
A beautiful assortment of cordid dimity
Coloured, oriental, muslinet, jean and cotton vest patterns
Nankeen, chintz, olive, and purple shawls
Silk, cotton and fancy linen handkerchiefs
Black Barcelona ditto.
Black modes and persians
Cambrics and lawns
Yard wide irish linens
Men's and women's cotton hose
Ditto grey and pearl ditto
Dark, light, olive, bottle-green, and lead coloured jeans, jeanets, beavers, royal ribs, denims, deleurs, and fustians
Coloured sewing silk by the pound
White thread, number 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, and 22, by ditto
Women's Leghorn hats, black, figured and plain
Men's beaver and buckskin gloves
Women's habit ditto
Real India nankeens, long pieces.

They are, as usual, supplied with a large stock of

PHILADELPHIA LEATHER,

Of the following description:

Elegant drawn calfskin boot legs
Soal and upper leather
Black grain'd and wax'd calfskins
Red Morocco, and
English benn soals.

ALSO,

A constant supply of

LIQUORS & GROCERIES,

Together with

London particular, Madeira, Sherry, Sweet mountain, Old Port, Lisbon, and Teneriffe — WINES.

Bottled porter by the bottle or doz. together with a great number of other articles adapted to a store in this quarter: all which they are determined to sell *very cheap.*

Where may be had,

FRESH LIME JUICE,

Remarkably well flavored, which will be found very convenient for tavern keepers in the country, who cannot procure limes at all times, to be had by the single bottle or gallon.

☞ A constant supply of the above and more articles will be found at their stores in Fairhaven and Benson, in Vermont, on equally good terms;—where they will pay CASH for FURRS at all times.

Lansingburgh, June 23, 1791. 5tf.

FRESH GOODS.

CALDWELL AND MYNDERSE,

Have just received a large assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS;

Imported in the last vessels From LONDON.

WHICH they will sell remarkably low for CASH, WHEAT, POTT & PEARL-ASHES, and almost all kinds of PRODUCE.

Albany, May 10, 1791. 51tf.

Miscellany.

FOR THE VERMONT GAZETTE.

Middletown, Aug. 4, 1791.

Mr. Haswell,

As I was riding in the southerly part of this town yesterday, a small distance before me I perceived a sheet of paper, folded, lying in the path; I picked it up, and examining the contents, found it to be an unfinished letter; the subject is above my comprehension: by the style and manner of writing it seems to have been of importance to the writer: I conclude he must have lost it—I would therefore request you to publish a copy of it in your useful paper, and deliver the original (which I have here enclosed to you) to the author, on his application.

F. B.

Dear brother,

MY mind has been in constant agitation on the subject of election, ever since I saw you last, and now I can scarcely persuade myself to hope we shall be able to carry the matter to our wish: however, duty, inclination, honor and interest, point out to us the propriety of making every effort that carries the least probability of success. After having ruled this country, and in a great measure, the affairs of state, for some years, to our particular advantage, it must indeed be very mortifying to us to have the man we have so sincerely hated, and taken so much pains to connteract, obtain a very important appointment, merely from the circumstance of the common people's having it in their power to give it to whom they please. Had the power lay in a few hands, according to our plan at the last revision of the constitution, we should have done well enough;—but the great difficulty lies here, the people are sensible he is not fond of the new multiplication of offices; he has told some of them, that the services of the federal officers, in this state, for which they receive pensions, amounting to several hundred pounds, paid out of the continental treasury, does not amount to so much benefit to the public, as the raising one single bushel of corn;—from which they have ideas, that he will not encourage such matters; he talks about public burthens in a manner that does not agree with our notions or interest. We may suppose, that should he get the appointment (which God forbid) he would be one that would be likely to join with others, if any such there might be, to attempt to pull down those offices and pensions they call useless; but such as we consider to be the highest ornament of the new constitution. I have no new exertions on my part to make. I have already said and done every thing that can be said or done in this neighborhood, in the business, and have got my adherents sufficiently prejudiced against him. Some friends he had here I have blackguarded out of it, and made one principal among them deny he ever was friendly to him. I know you have not been idle in the business, you have effected every thing your tongue can do: but pray consider—there is a great point at stake; your pen can do much yet—it will not do to attack his honesty, but that don't prevent his being called a fool, or a blockhead, or an ignoramus: his country, altho' he has been twentyeight years from it, may be hinted—for not more than one quarter of the people know that he was one of the first settlers in this country, and was engaged in its politics, while we were boys in the blacksmith's shop: his patriotism may be called selfishness—his dress may be made a matter of ridicule, few people can look far enough forward to suppose a man of his plainness at home, would think it necessary to give his dress and appearance into the taylor's and barber's hands, because he was called to Philadelphia by an honorable appointment of the state. These, or something like these, might serve to display your Hudibrastic genius upon bombastic; or even doggerel might do as well:—his folly also might be severely handled, for thinking of an appointment that had been previously consigned by us into hands that would serve the family interest, by taking out of the way the person who stands between our younger brothers and the business they wish for: his ignorance will bear a great deal said upon it, (for he has not had a college education) and but few people have any idea of his taste for reading, or insatiable thirst for knowledge, any farther than that which merely concerns a mechanic. The continual bustle he makes in business, building mills, forges, &c. the public may easily be made to believe, contains the whole of his abilities; and that, as a politician, he is wholly ignorant of their true interest. His friends, their letters, and all their efforts in his favor, you need not spare, as they cannot be beat out of their notions, we need not be fearful of offending. And as to the public who live near, and are best acquainted with him, they are so infatuated that nothing can be done with them. The business must be carried on at a distance from his residence; our wits may be employed to such advantage, that Bennington will be persuaded to give up their idol, and we must strive to make progress to the northward. The only difficulty I then can see, (if the people should be roused) is, that there is too many of them so well acquainted with this strange sort of a man, as not to be baffled out of their determination. But there is one thing yet that may be strained to our purpose——

FOR THE VERMONT GAZETTE.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO be sold, cheap, for thirty pounds, with three years practice and study, the pleasing art, DUPLICITY. But few encomiums are necessary to convince the world of this beneficial art. A man thoroughly versed in the rudiments and practice, may with the greatest ease, conduct the very necessary deceit and double-dealing sufficiently requisite to accomplish him for a man of the world: by this he will be able, at all times, and in all controversies, to be on both sides, and, at the same time, on neither side. He will be perfectly at liberty at all times to speak so as to please the company he is in; his assertions will always be taken as facts, although they will not bear reflection or scrutiny. No one will attempt to trace back or find the truth or falsity of his conversation. *All the world with this is pleased. All popularity by this is gained. Duplicity is my text: come, hear, try, and buy; all kinds of country votes taken in payment. Inquire at my lobby, and I'll*

SECURE IT.

☞ Specimen to be shewn upon application.

FRIENDSHIP.

FRIENDSHIP is the balm and cordial of life, and without it 'tis a heavy burden not worth suffering.

Foreign Affairs.

England.

LONDON, *May 31.* THE kingdom of Poland, previous to its dismemberment, contained 14,000,000 inhabitants: at present they are supposed not to exceed 9,000,000; and of this difference the austrians have acquired two millions and a half of souls, by their surreptitious part of the provinces, though those now possessed by Russia are the most extensive in territory.

A number of methodist priestsare daily expected in Paris, a church having been already purchased; and the jews will shortly open their synagogues. In short, religious liberty reigns in France, and will sooner or later extend itself over the whole universe.

Among French events a most affecting anecdote (and such as bears hard against the illiberal assertions of several advocates for the continuance of the slave trade, that all negroes are destitute of sensibility) has transpired.—One of these blacks was in the service of monsieur Maudit, and sincerely attached to his master. After the body of the latter had been cut in peices, by his ferocious assassins, and scattered about in different and distant parts, the faithful negro was engaged for many days, amidst the bitterness of his lamentations over the loss of one whom he had reverenced, in collecting together the mangled limbs and several bits of flesh; and when he had succeeded in the execution of this pious and affectionate duty, he digged a deep grave, and buried them altogether. This ceremony ended, he shot himself through the head with a pistol, and fell lifeless upon the turf which he had raised as an humble but respectful monument to the memory of his master!

The rapidity with which Tippoo makes his movements, is principally attributed to the strength and swiftness of the bullocks which draw all his cannon, and are purchased for him at a great expence all over India. With these bullocks, and swiftness of his cavalry, his army can advance more in one day than our's can in a day and a half, or sometimes two.

British America.

ST. JOHNS, *July 5.* Recent accounts, from Quebec, brought by a gentleman who arrived at the Greatfalls, a few days since. informs us, that his royal highness prince Edward, with the 7th regiment had arrived, and that the 65th were under orders for this place, to relieve the 54th stationed here, who will then embark for England.

The same accounts add, that his excellency lord Dorchester intends shortly for Europe.

Columbia.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, *August 1st.*

Abstract of a letter from a gentleman in Cape-Francois, to his friend in this city, dated Jul. 9th, 1791.

"A vessel is justarrived here, from Bourdeaux: the capt. informs, that 4 deputies and 10,000 men are to be immediately sent to superintend and if necessary, to enforce the execution of the decree of the national assembly, which gives to negroes and people of colour, the same rights, and the same weight in government, as belong to the white colonists. The cities of Paris and Bourdeaux, have been foremost in activity to obtain this decree, and have offered extraordinary assistance to enforce the execution of it.

"The colonists, as soon as they heard of the decree, almost unanimously resolved to oppose it. They have taken some steps towards the organization of a government for themselves. The vessels with negroes from Africa, are to be sent directly to Bourdeaux where it is supposed the national assembly will treat them with civility, and grant them the rights of citizens, after they have resided there the time required.

"The national cockade has been trampled under foot, and the English generally worn. Some talk of craving the protection of the English. All is in confusion. No laws enforced. The creditor entirely depends on the will of the debtor.

"The activty of the colonists is conspicuous in their exertions to put the fortifications in a state of defence, in order effectually to oppose the 10,000 men, who are now daily expected. It is not probable, that calm will be restored, before blood is shed.

"Twenty four persons are to be sent to Lengane, the middle of the French coast, as a committee, to see that a free communication be kept up from every corner of the island.

"On the 7th, a great number of volunteers turned out to form a battery, and already cannons are fixed.

"On the 8th, we heard that a number of negroes at Goave had mutinied; there were some mulattoes and few whites killed. Some of the negroes that have been taken, are now confined at Portau-prince, and are to be burnt alive; we expect soon to hear the number taken.

"The mulattoes at Grange have had a meeting, determined not to consent to the execution of the decree, and shew a great aversion to be put upon a footing with the negroes. All the mulattoes have not however taken a decided part in the fatal divisions which now torment, and prove hurtful to the colony.

"Flour, 5 1-2."

August 2d. Above one hundred and fifty passengers (besides 363, which he brought) offered to come in the Anne, capt. Miller, arrived here on Saturday last from London derry: but the captain could not find room convenient for them in his ship; the temptation of a little more money not being sufficient to reconcile his conscience to the barbarity of crowding his vessel, and perhaps being under the necessity of committing 40 or 50 to a watery grave during the passage.

The Washington, Fort, of Wilmington was to sail about the 28th of May, full of passengers. Capt. Fort was obliged to refuse above 30.

The number of vessels making ready to sail from Ireland with passengers is astonishing, and shews that this country is daily increasing in the opinion of the old world.

The emigrations from France and Ireland must be esteemed valuable acquisitions by every friend to America; especially as the redemption and servant trade is nearly at an end; all who now arrive bring property with them.

The latest british accounts at Cadiz, of the 9th of June, mention, that the impress service was going on with vigor, and no certainty of any accomodation likely to take place between the russians and the porte's, but every thing looked like widening the breach between Britain and Russia. these accounts however, like many other unsatisfactory paragraphs received from England, of nearly the same date, do not agree so well as to warrant our placing any faith in them.

Excepting the Empress of Russia and Tippoo Saib, the rest of the world seem well inclined to the universal preservation of peace. This butchery of human species to gratify the ambition of soverigns, seems to have lost much of its former ferociousness, and we trust that before the close of the next century, iron and steel will be employed to dig no other bowels but the bowels of the earth.

A gentleman just arrived from Pittsburgh informs, that on Thursday the 21st ult, information reached that place of a party of Indians having fired from the shore on a boat belonging to the contractors, which was returning empty, having carried provisions to the troops down the river Ohio. Three belonging to the boat were killed and five wounded, the remainder saved the boat and escaped unhurt.

August 4th. On Monday last, the mayor of this city, accompanyed by two aldermen two county magistrates, two county commissioners, and one of the goal inspectors, met at the goal in this city, in order to lay out the ground for *solitary cells*, agreeable to the late penal law of this state, for the purpose of confining those criminals which cannot be reclaimed simply by hard labour. The success which has attended similar institutions in other countries, gives us the utmost reason to expect the most beneficial effects from the proposed penitentiary building. There is no human creature so hardened by vice, as to be able wholly to silence the clamours of conscience when the avenues to the senses are shut up by confinement and solitude. It is to be hoped the conduct of Pennsylvania towards those neglected or deluded part of their fellow men, who disturb the peace or violate the laws of society, will be followed by her sister states. It becomes them to recollect, that all their penal laws are copied from a country which we now consider as corrupted and enslaved, and that they all partake of the cruel and absurd spirrit of monarchy and aristocracy. To punish crimes by death is a proof of ignorance, weakness or indolence in goveroment. Nor is this all it is giving a sanction to murder, for in the eye of heaven, it can bofelittle consequence, whether death be inflicted upon a criminal by an angry or injured individual, or by an angry or bloody minded law. The gratification and establishmet of the principle of revenge, are nearly the same in both cases—but worst in the last. The injured individual transfers his resentment to the laws of his conutry but these murder not *suddenly* and in a passion, but *deliberately* and in cool blood.

The sentiment of the celebrated Mirabeau expressed a little previous to his death, was equally new and striking; "that a dead man could have no will, as being reduced to a state of nonentity, and therefore incapacitated from anycontroul over the actions or enjoymenst of the living. "The laws of the state must, therefore, in future regulate the requests of the deceased party, and not the will of a mere nonentity, frequently capricious, partial and cruel. In conformity with the ideas of this great man, the national assembly of France have decreed, that all males and females throughout the kingdom, shall hereafter be coheir of their parents' property, and that it shall de dvided amongst them, in the most equal and exact proportions, notwithstanding any will of their parents.

Newyork.

NEWYORK, *August 2.* The lieutenant governor of the british province of Newbrunswick has recently found himself under the necessity of extending his proclamation for the importation of horses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, and the flour of wheat and rye from the united states of America; also, in addition to the above articles, his excellency is pleased to allow the importation of scantling, planks, staves, heading, boards, shingles, hoops, or squared timber of every sort, from the same quarter, for and during the term of six months, commencing from the first of July 1791. All which notably proves the truth of lord Sheffield's assertion, that Novascotia and Newbrunswick would by the year 1787, not only produce a sufficiency of the above articles for home consumption; but would also be able to ship a considerable surplus to the Westindies!

ALBANY, *August 8.* On the 22d of April 1791, the national assembly of France passed the following decrees:

"That the relation and charts forwarded by M. de la Peyrouse, of that part of his voyage concluded at Botanybay, shall be engraved and printed at the expense of the nation, and that this expense shall be taken out of a fund arising from the marine department, and amounting to two millions livres tournois.

"Decreed also, that as soon as the edition shall be completed and so many copies taken out of it as the king shall choose to dispose of, the rest shall be presented to madame de la Peyrouse, with a copy of this decree, in testimony of the nation's satisfaction at the noble manner in which m. de la Peyrouse devoted himself to the public good, and the enlargement of the bond of human knowledge and of useful discoveries.

M. de la Peyrouse's name shall remain on the marine pay list until the return of the vessel sent in quest of him, and his salary shall contiuue to be paid to his wife according to the orders left by him for that purpose, previous to his departure."

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, *August* 15.

On sorting and counting the votes, for a federal representative in the western district, the following gentlemen were found to be the highest in nomination; messrs. Matthew Lyon, Israel Smith, and Isaac Tichenor. — The votes stood as follows, viz. for mr. Lyon 597, mr. Smith 513, and mr. Tichenor 473.

Mr. Nathaniel Niles is elected federal representative for the eastern destrict, by a majority of 150 votes.

The duty of attending to matters of propriety, however apparently trivial, in guarding against the encroachments of power, is a lesson that ought to be inculcated assiduously in republics. The opposition of America to British impositions, centered in a *three-penny duty on tea*: How trifling a matter viewed singly! how immensely important when viewed in connection with the events which have flowed from it: The establishment of freedom and independent empire in America: The glorious revolution in France; the demolition of vassalage in Poland, and the diffusion of light on the subject of *the rights of man throughout the world!*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Frankford, on the Kentucky river, dated May 16.

"On the 19th of March we left Fortpitt with only four men, in company with two boats, to go to Limestone. On the 22d we took in 5 men at Muskingum. The next morning our boat being foremost, we were hailed by the indians, who came up with us in four boats with about 20 men in each, and killed one of our men and wounded two the first shot, we waited till they were within 30 yards, and then fired, which did great execution; I then received a shot through my arm; one of the boats attempted to board us but we beat them off; they then attacked a boat in our rear, took her, and in a most inhuman manner placed the women and children in the center of their boats, and attacked us again; we had only three men and myself able to fight, but we beat them off. During this attack we drifted within 30 yards of the shore, where they attacked us again, and pursued us about a mile and a half along the shore, before we could get out of their reach. Out of 9 men two only escaped unhurt. We had on board one woman and eight children, one of the children received a slight wound. We arrived at Limestone at 11 o'clock that evening. The indians are very troublesome in this country, and do great mischief; but they have not attacked a boat on the river since our action. The loss they sustained from us we could not ascertain, but they suffered severely for their attempt."

The inhabitants of the Wea, or Ouittanon, and Kickapoo towns, upon the river Wabash, which were the object of general Scott's expedition, were among the most vindictive race of savages inhabiting the western regions.

They have not only constantly refused the pacific invitations of the united states, but they have carried on the most successful and cruel depredations on the defenceless frontiers.

It is hoped the punishment which has overtaken them, the humane treatment of their prisoners and the mild offers of the general government still held forth to them, and within their reach, will incline them, and all their neighbors, to peace.

But, should they still persist in their hostilities, they will probably be removed from their situation on the Wabash, if not utterly extirpated; for the general government will not suffer the innocent women and children of the frontiers to be sacrificed to indian barbarity, with impunity.

Monkton, July 15, 1791.

As squirrels have been uncommonly numerous in this part of the country, the people have had several hunting matches, in order to prevent their destroying the wheat. The people in this town hunted one day and a half, last week, in two parties, one party killed 983, the other party killed 853; making in the whole 1836. The people of Vergennes hunted one day in May, with eleven men on each side, and they killed 895; they then agreed to hunt from the first of June to the first Thursday of July, carrying their guns with them to work, and hunting occasionally, and they killed 4278.

There is to be a convention of the protestant episcopal church in this state, which is to be held in St. James's church, in Arlington, on Wednesday the 21st. day of September next.

Just published, and now ready for sale,
(Price 1/6 single, 12s per doz.)
PAINE's celebrated,

RIGHTS OF MAN.

ELIAS WILDER,
HATTER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has set up and carries on the HATTING BUSINESS, at Middlebury-falls, in all its branches, with neatness and on the most reasonable terms.

A JOURNEYMAN, that is a workman, will find constant employ, good wages, and good pay.

Middlebury, July 28, 1791. 2tf

Middlebury August 1st, 1791.

THE copartnership of Gorton and Rogers, this day disolves, by mutual consent. This is therefore to inform all those who have demands against them, to exhibit their accounts to Jabez Rogers; and those indebted to said company, are disired to make imediate settlement with him, as he will in future transact business at Middlebury in his own name.

BENJAMIN GORTON,
2t4 JABEZ ROGERS.

FAIRHAVEN BUTTON MANUFACTORY.

WILLIAM AND BENJAMIN BUEL,

REQUEST *the countenance and patronage of the public in general, and of the merchants of Vermont in particular, in business, their father (among other matters) has been to Europe to obtain a knowledge of, namely, that of making the fashionable metal coat and vest buttons, of all kinds. They can assure all that incline to become their customers, that if stock is to be had, they will be able to afford them buttons, of any pattern they wish for, on easier terms than they can be purchased in Newyork, by the same quantity.*

They have set up the business next house to 'squire Safford's tavern, in Fairhaven, where if the merchants will send their OLD PEWTER, COPPER *and* BRASS, *they shall receive such buttons as they wish for, and as many, if not more, than their materials would purchase in Newyork. As their greatest apprehension is the want of stock, they earnestly hope the patriotism, as well as the interest of the merchants, will induce them to do all in their power with regard to the collection of old pewter, copper and brass, and that they will take the cheapest and most direct method to convey it to them, for which they will pay no doubt to the satisfaction of the persons taking that trouble: and where any person is inclined to furnish them with considerable stock, they will let them have a larger quantity of buttons than it pays for—taking the remainder in merchant's goods or produce.*

The GOLD AND SILVER SMITH, AND WATCH-MAKING *business, is carried on by* W'M BUEL, *at the same place, as usual.*

Fairhaven, August 8, 1791. 2tf.

Printingoffice, State [illegible] Albany [illegible]

PROPOSALS

Of CHARLES R. & GEORGE WEBSTER,

For printing by subscription,

THE WRITINGS ON GOVERNMENT,

of the celebrated

THOMAS PAINE,

to wit.

The AMERICAN CRISIS, 13 numbers,
COMMON SENSE,
(both written during the late war)
And—The RIGHTS of MAN.

THE writings of mr. Paine being universally esteemed and celebrated, on both sides the Atlantic, by all true friends to liberty and the rights of man; are, to a people like the americans (who are so rapidly rising into empire) of the highest importance, to remind them of their privileges—to guard them against "the political heresies which have sprung up amongst us"*—to point out to them the advantages of their present elective representative government, over that of every other—and the necessity of the most scrupulous watchfulness against innovations and encroachments, of every species, on the unalienable and constitutional rights and liberties, which as freemen, they now enjoy—the publishers therefore presume not to offer any thing further in their commendation, to induce the citizens of the united states, to possess themselves of so invaluable a publication as the one now offered.*

CONDITIONS.

1. *This work will be printed on an elegant type, on good demy paper, in octavo.*
2. *It shall be neatly bound and lettered.*
3. *The price to subscribers 2s. for every hundred pages. (The number of pages will amount to between three and four hundred*
4. *The money to be paid on publication of the work.*
5. *Those who subscribe for 12 shall have a 13th gratis—those who procure 24 subscribers shall be entitled to one for his trouble, and booksellers shall receive the customary allowance.*

☞ *Subscriptions for the above work received by* A. HASWELL, *Bennington.*

THE proprietors of Richford, in the county of Chittenden, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of one pound, five shillings, and one penny, granted by said proprietors, on the eighteenth day of June, one thousand, seven hundred and ninety, to defray the expense of lotting the first division to each proprietor, and other incidental charges. as previously notified, are hereby informed—That such a proportion of their land will be sold at public vendue, at the dwellinghouse of captain Thaddeus Munson, in Hinesburgh, in the county and state aforesaid, on the twentieth of September, 1791, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, as will pay said tax and cost, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquents are as follow, with the sum of twentyfive shillings and one penny, due from each.

Benjamin Kent	*John Stevens*
David Huntington, 13/1	*Thomas Ives.*
Phinehas Grover	*John Reed*
James Eales, 13/1	*John Dishong.*

BENONY SMITH, collector.

Pawlet, July 19, 1791. 2B4

WHEREAS application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the town of Lunenburgh, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors.—These are therefore to warn the proprietors of the township of Lunenburgh, in the county and state aforesaid, to meet at the house of mr. Samuel Gates, in said Lunenburgh, on the fifteenth of September next, at one of the clock afternoon, to act on the following articles, viz To choose a moderator, clerk, treasurer, collector, and assessors—To hear the claims of such persons as have made actual settlement and confirm such in their pitches, as shall seem to the proprietors when met, reasonable—To pitch the school right, or part thereof—To adjust and allow accounts against the propriety, and to raise money for the payment of such demands, and other contingent expenses—To order a further division of land in such manner as the proprietors shall think best. To take effectual measures to prevent encroachments on the lands of the propriety, and to choose an agent or agents to institute or defend such action or actions, as may be by the proprietors thought necessary; and to do such other business as shall be thought necessary when met.

OLIVER GALLUP, justice peace.

Windsor, June 15th, 1791. 2W4

STOP THIEF!

STRAYED or stolen on the night of the 1st inst. from the subscriber, a bright bay HORSE, about fourteen hands high, a natural pacer, with a long scar on his left thigh, supposed to be made by a cork of a horse-shoe. He is supposed to be about ten or twelve years old; good for drawing, and handy before cattle, but poor to ride, and for that reason it is likely whoever stole him will soon put him off.—

Whoever will take up said horse and thief, and return them to the subscriber, shall have ten dollars reward, and for the horse, five dollars reward, by

SAMUEL BOYNTON.

West-Stockbridge, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, August 3, 1791. 3w3

Parnassian Chronicle.

FOR THE VERMONT GAZETTE.

THE SEASON.

[*By a youth of fifteen.*]

NOW summer rears its halcyon reign—
New prospects open to the view;
Th' enamelled field, the flowery plain
Assume a green and beauteous hue.

The linnet's lay, in morning hours,
Returning summer gladly greets;
The verdant fields are deck'd with flowers,
Disclosing aromatic sweets.

While tribes of rustic youth rejoice,
And sing the rural songs of love,
The tuneful larks responsive voice
Re-echoes through the sylvan grove,

Gay flowerets rise on every side—
Melodious warblers charm the ear;
The lucid waters gently glide—
Thus varied scenes adorn the year.

Delightful spring bespeaks our youth;
Gay summer shews our growing state,
When virtue, innocence, and truth
Should still the youthful heart dictate.

As changing as the seasons are,
Thus changing are the scenes of life;
Our fleeting life's replete with care,
Replete with trouble, noise and strife.

Then happy he, whose native bent
Is to be useful to mankind—
Can earthly pleasures give content?
Do they adorn the youthful mind?

No—virtue has more briliant charms,
And can more true content bestow,
Than those who sink in pleasure's arms,
Or mind her dictates, ever know.

Then, while our blooming summer lasts,
Let us a-right improve the same;
Let us pursue the pleasing path
That leads to happiness and fame.

And while we here on earth belong,
If we regard the voice of truth—
Our souls shall join the heavenly throng,
And flourish in imortal youth.

CELAPHON.

Guilford, *June* 30th, 1791.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

May 30, 1791.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the united states, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of March, 1791, and which will become due on the 4th day of September ensuing, will be paid on the said day by the commissioners of loans within the states respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers:

1st. The certificate given by the state, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which as such he is annually entitled.

2nd. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the justices of the county of in the state of and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited) that he served (regiment, corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the and county of and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I, *A. B. of county of state of do hereby constitute C. D. of my lawful attorney to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an invalid of the united states, from the forth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninetyone, and ending the fourth day of September of the same year.*

Signed and sealedin the presence of

} *Witnesses.*

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the president of the united states,

H. KNOX, *secretary of war.*

☞ *The printers in the respective states are requested to publish the above in their newspapers, for the space of six months.* 4 2m

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WHEREAS the general assembly of the state of Vermont, did, at their session in October, 1789, at Westminster, grant a tax of one penny on all the lands in Orswell, in the county of Rutland, and state aforesaid, public rights excepted, for the purpose of making and repairing public roads and bridges in said town, and appointed Ebenezer Wilson, Ebenezer Hulbord, Samuel Brewer, and Jabish Worren a committe to superintend and see the work done, these are therefore to notify the proprietors and land owners of said town, that they have liberty to work out their respective taxes, any time before the tenth day of October next, by applying to either of the committee above. The aforesaid proprietors and land owners are likewise further informed, that unless they comply with the above requisition, respecting the applying to the committe above, and doing their proportion of said work, as abovementioned, that so much of each and every delinquent's land, will be sold at public vendue, at the dwellinghouse of the subscriber, in said Orwell, on the fifteenth of November next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will pay their proportion of said tax and cost, unless prevented by previous payment.

PLINNY SMITH, collector.

Orwell, July 16, 1791. 0B2

AT a legal meeting of the proprietors of the township of Orange, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, held at the house of the subscriber, in Hartford, on the 4th day of March, 1788, a tax of six shillings on each right (public rights excepted) was granted by said proprietors, for building bridges, laying out and making roads in Orange—this is therefore to notify said proprietors, that unless they pay said tax to me the subscriber, immediately, their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

AMOS ROBINSON, collector.

Hartford, Feb. 1, 1791. 0W2

THE proprietors of Elmore, in the county of Chittenden, state of Vermont, who are delinquent in the payment of the tax of eighteen shillings, granted by said proprietors at their meeting holden September 27th, 1790, to pay for lotting out the second division, and incidental charges, are hereby informed, that so much of their land as will be sufficient to pay said tax and costs will be sold at public vendue on the first Wednesday of October next, at one o'clock p. m. at the dwellinghouse of the subscriber, in said Elmore, unless prevented by previous payment. The uames of the delinquents are as follow:

Oliver Wolcott	John Elemont
Ebenezer Gay	Mary Gray
Cotton M. Smith	Desire Dibble
John Canfield	Charles Dibble
Oliver Wolcott, jun.	Moses Wood
Daniel Platt	Silvia Morgan
Elisha Perkins	William Maltbey
James Olmstead	Katey Maltbey
Frederick Wolcott	Moses Hubbard
Benjamin Ashley	Erastus Sargeants
David Bolin	

MARTIN ELMORE, collector.

Elmore, June 18, 1791. 2W4

WE the subscribers being appointed by the honorable court of probate for the district of Manchester, commissioners, to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Benjamin Johns, late of Manchester, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that they will attend the business of their appointment, on the second Mondays of November, January, and February next, at the house of Nathaniel Collins, in said Manchester, from one o'clock p. m. to six on each of said days.

No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

NATHANIEL COLLINS,
ABEL BRISTOLL.

Manchester, July 15th, 1791.

A quantity of

L A M B S W O O L

For which good pay will be made, in english goods, by

S T R O N G AND P O R T E R.

Bennington, June 26, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

And possession given on the first of April next,

A CONVENIENT situation or lot of land, in Bennington, about one mile and one quarter west of the printing office, on the north or new Albany road, laid out through said town. The lot contains an acre and a half of excellent land. There is a convenient house on the premises, with two dwelling rooms and two bed rooms on the floor, with a good under ground room and buttery, the room commodiously fixed for a taylor. Likewise a covenient small barn, a good well of water, and a number of thrifty young apple trees which just begin to bear, and a few other fruit trees on the premises. Conditions of sale will be made easy, and a good title given, by

NORMAN NEWELL.

Bennington, July 30, 1791.

SOLDIERS bounty or gratuity of lands, in the line of any of the united states, bought by the subscriber: he will likewise purchase or give information how the heirs of deceased soldiers may obtain their military lands. STEPHEN THORN.

Grenville, July, 6 1791. 7t2

S U M M E R G O O D S,

Just imported from EUROPE,

WHICH afford the greatest variety and cheapest GOODS that were ever offered for sale in the country, to be viewed at the store of the subscribers; where produce of all kinds will be taken in payment.

CHARLES BOYLE, and CO.

Fairhaven, June 20, 1791.

☞ CASH paid for FURS of al kinds.

☞ Wanted, a number of NAILORS and BLOOMERS. 5tf.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN *away from the subscriber, in Ballstown, on the sixteenth instant, a negro man named BILL. said negro is a stout well built fellow, supposed to be between forty and fifty years old, had on when he went away a tow shirt and trowsers, wool hat, and shoes. He calls himself a doctor, and has formerly followed that business in Shaftsbury and Arlington, in the state of Vermont. Said negro was formerly owned by capt. Mead in Stillwater, but is now the property of the subscriber. Whoever will take up and secure said negro, so that the owner can get him again shall receive the above reward by me.*

STEPHEN BALL.

Balstown, July, 16 1791.

WHEREAS application has been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Concord, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors—These are therefore to warn them to meet at the dwellinghouse of Joseph Morse, in said Concord, on Wednesday the 7th day of September next, at ten o'clock a. m. then and there to act on the following articles, viz. First, to choose a moderator. Secondly, a proprietors clerk. Thirdly, to choose a collector. Fourthly, to see what the proprietors will do respecting those hundred acre lots which have been pitched in said township, and not settled agreeable to a vote passed at a former proprietors meeting. Fifthly, to see if the proprietors will agree to pitch thirty acres to a right, in the common or undivided land in said township, provided they shall settle the same within one year, and choose a committee to direct the lotting the same.

JOTHAM WHITE, justice peace.

Springfield, July 21, 1791. 1W3

TO be sold at public vendue, at the house of Lemuel Bostwick, esq. in Hinesburgh, Chittenden county, on the 6th day of Sept. next, so much of one twentieth part of the following lots of land, in said Hinesburgh, as will pay the state tax, granted by the general assembly, in October 1790, together with legal cost, unless prevented by payment. The columns marked F, are first divisions; and those marked S, are second divisions.

Grantees names.	F.	F.	S.	S.
John Brownson,				46
Isaac Canfield,			83	78
John Cumstork,			66	144
John Carinton,	115			13
Thomas Willer,				129
Tilly Willer,	131	132		
Isaac Hitchcock,			67	23
Zadock Noble,	41	42		
Samuel Comstock,				117
Asahel Nobles,				63
John Warner,	124		61	55
John Nelson, esq.	15	16	86	79
James Bradshaw,			30	122
Thomas Nobles,				115
Joseph Woster,				116
Andrew Burrett,	13	14		
Daniel Burrett,	17	18		95
David Gould,	65	66	68	125
Amos Bostwick,			21	147
Hugh Rider,			35	132
William Field,			47	113
Benjamin Ferriss,			46	97
Theodore Atkinson, esq.				58
Mark H. Wentworth, esq.				59

On the abovementioned lots of land, I have levied according to law, and the sum due on each lot is 2/1, besides cost.

JAMES CUMMINGS, constable.

Hinesburgh, May 2, 1791. 0t2

TAKEN *up by the subscriber, on the 19th instant, a sorrel MARE, with a white strip in her forehead, supposed to be left by a runaway negro from the state of Newyork. The owner may have her by applying to the subscriber, proving his property and paying charges.*

MEDAD PARSONS.

Bennington, July 21st, 1791. 9 1

WEBSTER's SPELLING-BOOK,

For sale at this office.

The Vermont Gazette

While decency and candor guide the pen—Our press shall scorn the imperious frown of men.

No. 13, of Vol. IX.] MONDAY AUGUST 22, 1791. [WHOLE No. 426.

Printed and published (every MONDAY) by ANTHONY HASWELL, at his office, a few rods south of the courthouse, BENNINGTON.

Miscellany.

From the AMERICAN MERCURY.

REFLECTIONS ON HARVEST.

THE great Governor of the universe manifests himself in all his works, but in none more conspicuously, than in the regular returns of harvest. They who regard not the hand, which guides the seasons, directs the influence of the heavens, and spreads the earth with timely supplies for its numerous inhabitants, are represented, in the sacred oracles, as fixed in infidelity, or fallen into more than brutal stupidity.

The fruits of the earth, which are necessary to the support of animal life, evidently depend on causes, beyond the reach and control of human power. Useless is the labor of man without the friendly disposition of the seasons. These are, in no degree under our direction. The whole management of the natural world, is in superior hands. There is nothing within the narrow sphere of human agency, that in the least contributes to cause or restrain the showers of heaven; to increase or moderate the heat of the sun; to continue or change the course of the winds. The productions of nature are to us as full and direct a proof of the existence and government of a Deity, as was the creation of the world to those superior beings, who stood by, and beheld it rising under his almighty hand.

Harvest gives us a display of divine wisdom. That rational creatures may know how to order their conduct, God governs the world by general, established laws. If the seasons were thrown into confusion, or the regular succession of them frequently interrupted, we could never judge how to plan and pursue our labors; when to sow our seed, or to expect a harvest; or what provision to make in one season for our subsistence, until the return of the next. But as the system of the divine government is uniform and steady, or subject only to small and occasional variations, we can form with judgment, and prosecute with success, our necessary designs. We see the seasons ordered with wisdom superior to ours. Experience often convinces us, how erroneously we have judged; and yet all our experience has not made us wise enough to judge perfectly for ourselves for the future. A plentiful harvest may follow seasons, which to us appeared unfavorable; and the fruits of the field are frequently cut short, after the most promising prospects. There are many things in the natural world, so entirely out of our sight that to determine the precise manner in which the seasons should be ordered, is far beyond our sagacity. The weather which seems unfavorable, may be necessary for the removal or prevention of evils unsuspected by us, which if permitted to operate, would be fatal to the fruits of the earth: or that which is unfriendly to particular soils, may be adapted to general fertility: or that which produces a scanty harvest in one season, may contribute to the fruitfulness of succeeding years.

An occasional scarcity, may answer important moral purposes. It reminds us that there is a power above; teaches our dependence; awakens a spirit of industry; urges frugality; gives opportunity for the exercise of benevolence; and prepare us to receive with more sensible gratitude, the future bounties of heaven.

Harvest reminds of the goodness of that Being on whom we depend. The benevolence of his nature we learn from a host of effects of it which we see and enjoy. When we see a man of affluence dispensing his charities among the indigent, we rejoice that there is so much power in the hands of one who has so kind a heart. How much greater evidence have we of the goodness of almighty God, who opens his hand and satisfies the desires of every living creature.

The *faithfulness* of God is conspicuous in the regular returns of harvest. He has made us dependent on his care; and while we trust his care, in the exercise of that prudence and industry, which his providence prescribes, seasonable supplies are not denied.

The promise delivered to mankind 4000 years ago, that "while the earth remaineth, summer and winter, seed time and harvest shall not fail," we see continually made good.—There have been partial famines: but these have oftener been artificial than providential—oftener the effect of war, ravage, plunder, monopoly and oppression, than of an interruption in the course of nature. Such a general failure of seed time or harvest by the inclemency of the seasons, as could be called an infraction on the truth of the promise, has been known. Every harvest is a fresh instance of the faithfulness of God, and a fresh encouragement to confidence in his care.

DESCRIPTION OF *TIPPOO SAIB*'s PERSON.

TIPPOO SULTAN is a strong, active, robust man, above the middle stature, rather given to corpulency, complexion tawny, neck and visage long, features regular, eyes large and penetrating, strong black whiskers, but little beard, about forty years old, was educated with great care and is of considerable talents, but tyrannical and avaricious, in deportment commanding and severe, wants liberality of character and that open manly address which distinguished his father, in general disliked by the mussulmen of rank in service, not being sufficiently liberal, and shewing a preference to the brahmins and rajpoutes, who are promoted to the first place of trust and confidence about his person. He has six children, two sons and four daughters; the eldest boy is a promising youth about seventeen, called HYDER SAHIB, after his grandfather. His revenue is said to amount to five croes, seventy lacks of rupees, about five millions seven hundred thousand pounds sterling. His treasure in money and jewels is said to amount to nine millions. The present rajah of Mysore, (a state prisoner) is a youth of about twenty years of age, not yet married—He is shewn to the people in great splendor during nine days of the hindoo feast in September, on which occasion Tippoo attends with his whole court, to do him a kind of mock homage.

SUGAR.

THE following is extracted from a London paper.

It has been said that parliament must either allow the slave trade to remain on its present footing, or destroy the Westindies, and abolish the use of sugar. The latter consequence will not follow, if sugar may be obtained more cheaply, and more advantageously for those employed in its culture from other parts of the world, particularly the british dominions in India and Northamerica: Indostan, which formerly imported that article from Batavia, now produces it in far greater quantities than are necessary for domestic use. The extent of country proper for sugar plantations is greater than in any other division of the earth. In Bengal sugar now costs about twelve shillings the hundred weight. Freight, insurance, duty, &c. would raise the price to forty shillings, which is one fifth less than the price of sugar from the Westindies. The difference would be incomparably more considerable in favor of the east, were the cultivation of sugar encouraged for exportation; and this would be founder policy than encouraging India muslins, &c. to the detriment of home manufactures. As to the sugar of Northamerica, it is now well known that the juice of the maple tree produces a saccharine substance capable of being grained, and equal in quality to the Westindia sugar. It is well known that four active men, provided with implements and conveniences for carrying on the business, may turn out, in a common season, which lasts from four to six weeks, forty hundred weight of good sugar: How great then must be the product of the many thousands of people inhabiting the immense tracts of land abounding with the sugar maple tree? A circumstance particularly demanding attention is, that these trees after being tapped for fifty years and upwards, continue to yield their sap in the season equal to any brought into use of later time, and for the most part of a richer quality. The interior parts of Northamerica, not excepting the british dominions of Canada, &c. yield such trees in abundance; and the interest of humanity would surely be better consulted by encouraging the population and industry of those extensive and healthful regions, than by feeding the pestilential climate of the Westindies, where men of all kinds both diminish and degenerate, and which has long been considered as the tomb of the human species, the enemy of life and the destroyer of virtue.

COUNTER-REVOLUTION IN *FRANCE*.

HOW high the popular rumors of a counter revolution run, may be judged of by the following extract of a letter, in circulation at Paris, dated from Chambery, in Savoy, May 7.

"I must warn you, in spite of the risk I run in doing so, that the storm is ready to burst upon France. The coalition of foreign powers is but too certain. Leopold is the chief of them.

"In the month of June, 400,000 men will enter France, in different places. Some disturbances in Savoy, excited on purpose, have furnished a pretext for the court of Sardinia to send thither a large body of troops and artillery. Twentyfive pieces of heavy artillery are now at Mauriene. Viviunne, from his large manufactory in this place (Chambery) has just sent off 1500 fusils for the service of the army. We have just received here 600 tents. The plan is, to attempt the first incursion on the side of Dauphiny.

"A fortnight ago Leopold was at Turin, while all Europe was ignorant of it. Believe me, the head officers of your own regular troops are not to be trusted. Our court have always been accustomed to see the french under the yoke of despotism; rely upon it, that at the first approach of an enemy's army, they will forget their constitution."

TRIBULATION.

THE way to fame is like the way to heaven—through much tribulation.

Foreign Affairs.

Prussia.

BERLIN, *May* 17. Very heavy complaints have been made by the inhabitants of Stettin against our commandant there, for having destroyed the suburbs and gardens just without the town, as if the Russians were advancing towards the gates of the city.—He has razed and demolished every thing the same as if the town had been besieged. This improvident conduct is like to lose him his place for before the Russians could approach Stettin, they must oppose two Prussian armies, and march a distance of 200 miles.

Poland.

WARSAW, *May* 14. We are assured, that in case of a war in the north, Sweden will oppose the entrance of the english fleet into the Baltic.

Our minister at Berlin has sent information to the diet, that on his delivering the letter of notification respecting the late revolution here to the king of Prussia, his majesty was pleased to express his admiration of Stanislaus Augustus, in having thereby made the polish nation happy, and further, that he intended to answer the letter himself.

Spain.

MADRID, *May* 10. Government is much perplexed; fresh measures are thought necessary. The obedience of the people is not lessened, but requires to be nicely managed; and tho' precautions of government appear lessened, they are in reality augmented.

England.

LONDON, *May* 31,

STATE of EUROPE.

In Spain, no news is suffered to transpire that makes mention of what is passing in France.

In Prussia, nothing is read which is not printed by authority of the several inquisitions.

In Holland, the gazetteers dare no longer speak of the French constitution, unless it be to calumniate it.

In Russia, they have no other notions but that of converting the mussulmen.

The tumults continue at Constantinople, on account of the ill success of the war.

The grand seignior has been twice afraid of losing his life by the mob.

The king of Prussia appears to conduct himself and his armies as if he were sure either of the effectual alliance of Greatbritain or at least of obtaining his wishes without such assistance.

The janissaries of Turkey begin to talk of the rights of man—every one seems to understand them, but the slavish writers in the ministerial prints of England. The wisest conduct in the despotic princes would be, to concede to the people a little more than they ask at present; this would be to preserve monarchy a little longer than natural.

Most of the members of the Diet of Poland, and all the principal citizens of that kingdom, have put themselves in mourning for the late M. de Mirabeau.

Poland is desirous of making their monarchy hereditary, having experienced the inconvenience of their late government. Mr. Paine's book therefore has not reached Warsaw.

The price given for the national domains of France has so far exceeded the estimation, that we are at a loss to see any ground whatever, for the aristocratic party hoping ever to be restored to their former power. If the nation consider the kingdom worth much more under the present government, they will not be easily persuaded to suffer it to go back again to its former one.

Whatever may be thought of the times at a cabinet dinner, or a city feast, there is no doubt but that the poor throughout the country are in actual starvation—denied not only all the comforts of life, but really without the means of lingering out a wretched existence!

LONDON, *June* 3. Accounts were received yesterday at the secretary of states office by way of France, that the plague rages with dreadful havoc in that part of Turkey nearest the Mediterranean, insomuch that in a small district, a thousand persons have died in one day,

June 6. the press upon the river has within these few nights past, been much less active than for several weeks before.

Notwithstanding the assertions in some of the prints to the contrary, we are assured that the last dispatches from Berlin, which arrived on Wednesday, are not of a pacific tendency.

June 7. The departure of lord Hood's fleet for the Northsea is at length determined on; and, in consequence of the orders already sent down to Portsmouth, the first division will positively sail from Spithead in the course of this week should the wind permit.

Letters from Petersburgh bring accounts of the astonishing activity with which the Empress has prepared her fleets. All the British officers in her service have been replaced by French gentlemen, on the recommendation of the prince of Nassau.

The Russian division at Revel is ready to put to sea, and that at Cronstadt, will be ready forthwith. The army at Livonia, assembled on the banks of the Danube, is already numerous. It consists of the troops which served against Sweden in Finland, and has been reinforced by detatchments from Catharioslaw, and from the army of prince Potemkin.

According to the latest accounts the Russian forces consisted of about 537,191 men.

A letter from Portsmouth, dated June 1 says, that a most calamitous event has been prevented here by a timely discovery; A plan being formed to fire our dockyards, by means of foreign incendiaries sent to this country for that purpose. An express received by the commissioners brought intelligence of the plot, with orders to take every precaution for the security of the dockyards and arsenals.

The popular toast at present on board the fleet at Spithead, is, "perseverence to the empress of Russia."

A frigate and packet boat are arrived at Corunna from Montevideo and Guyara, with cargoes of 409,349 piastres, 7,100 raw hides, and other merchandize.

Austrian Netherlands.

BRUXELLES, *June* 4. The day preceeding the return of the governorgeneral, it appeared as if civil discord, like a squib, must burst with a crack, before its total extinction. The vigilance of gen. Bender, is not sufficient to prevent the confusion. Affrays between the aristocates, and knots of democrates, are every day heard of. Battles are frequently fought with bludgeons armed with iron. On the 2d inst. a fight of the kind took place, obstinate in the conflict, and bloody in the issue. The partisans of Van der Noot were to the number of 6 or 700; they fell upon the troops of *Vonkisles*; several persons were left dead upon the spot, there were 30 or 40 wounded—some were thrown into the ponds—the police succeeded in seizing 3 or 4 of the aggressors—they are put in irons—1500 men are sent to preserve tranquility.

The states and the monks are accused as the cause of this disturbance. Others suspect the government makes use of these abominable means of rendering the return of the governors general more desired, and their arrival more agreeable. They arrived at Bonn on the 26th ult. The states have appointed four commissioners to receive and compliment these *imported foreigners*, who conduct themselves in a princely style, proud or complaisant according to circumstances. Our present governors are not without their fears notwithstanding their extreme activity. They have troops and spies in every quarter. In several of our towns from time to time dangerous plots have come to light which were not suspected. At Gand, in the gaol in that city, a hidden arsenal, several canons, a great quantity of muskets, powder and ball, and a vast number of volunteer uniforms have been discovered.

Columbia.

Virginia.

WINCHESTER, *July* 30. A gentleman is just arrived from the territory of the united states, south of the Ohio, which place he left about the 6th inst. He informs, that governor Blount has at length accomplished the important business of the treaty with the indians in that quarter. The difficulties he had to encounter were beyond conception great. A set of torified characters, who have taken up their abode among the indians, used every effort in their power to counteract the designs of government; —they even insinuated, that the treaty was only intended to decoy them together, for the purpose of putting them all to the sword.

In consequence of this, the attendance of several of the principal chiefs was protracted; and when their fears were in some measure allayed, and they were prevailed upon to come to the treaty-ground, they for many days would only consent to a truce for twelve months. This however, was happily overcome, and a treaty is concluded to the satisfaction of both parties.

A couple of travellers arrived here from Kentucky this day—they report, that they belonged to a party of nine, who started from that place with a view of coming in by the way of Greenbriar—that at Bigsandy a party of indians, who lay in ambush, fired upon them, whereupon they turned back, and took their route through Crab Orchards —That on the 15th instant, col. Benjamin Harrison, with 500 Kentucky volunteers under his command, marched against Zane's towns, in the Sciota. It is said these towns (three in number) contain about 200 warriors, of the Shawanese and Deleware tribes.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, *August 6th*. We hear that governor Blount, under the auspices, and by the direction of the president of the Unitedstates, on the second of July concluded a treaty with the Cherokee nation of indians.—This nation consists of about 2500 warriors who are situated principally upon the waters of the beautiful river Tenesee.

They have been greatly agitated since the treaty of Hopewell, in November 1785, by the encroachments of the whites upon their lands; but are now entirely satisfied by the liberality and justice of the Unitedstates.

August 9. We are well informed, that Wright and Dier, of Bucks county, contractors for clearing the navigation of the Lehigh, have made great progress therein. They have been engaged since the 8th of July, with upwards of 20 hands, and every thing necessary to complete the undertaking. The spirit with which this department of the plan for the improvement of the roads and navigation, has been undertaken, has induced the inhabitants of Luzerne county to survey and mark out a road, near Nanticoke on the Susquehannah, to the nearest place on the Lehigh, below the junction of the great streams Tobenannah and Bearcreek, which will by supposition not exceed twelve miles, to a landing for all produce. What may we not expect, when all the objects of improvement in roads and navigation which are already proposed, are accomplished? This contract of Wright and Dyer appears to be of the first importance to the state; as a water-carriage will thereby be obtained for the whole produce of a flourishing country,

which will all centre in Philadelphia, as well as furnish an inexhaustible source of very valuable timber on and near the Lehigh.

August 10. We have lately given account of the arrival in America, within a few weeks, of several ship loads of emigrants, into different parts of the United States. Since then, viz. on Sunday arrived here the ship Ann and Susan capt. Duplex, in 60 days from Londonderry, having on board 450 passengers. Ten deaths and twelve births happened on board during the passage.—And on Monday at Hellgate, in distress for provisions, the ship Sally, capt. A. Casady in 48 days from Ireland with 342 passengers all of whom paid their passage.

How pleasing, how flattering to the free-born sons of Columbia, is the reflection----says a correspondent, that America is held in the highest estimation by europeans of every class; especially by those whose eyes are opened; who view the subject deprived of his native dignity with horror, and have just ideas of the tyranic assumption of man. we need only occur to incessant emigrants from Ireland, Holland, Germany, and France, to demonstrate the european estimation of our country—and that many have assumed spirit, as dr. LINN emphatically expresses it, to forsake their *hard taskmasters* to *refuse to dig an ungreatful soil, which will not yield them bread, and to haste to the fertile plains of America, which can embrace millions, and waits to crown all the industrious and virtuous with plenty and happiness.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Tioga, to the printer, dated August 1, 1791,

"You cannot conceive the population and increase of agriculture here. In consequence of my recommendation last year for raising hemp amazing quantities are growing, my farm has ten bushels of seed sown---my son has much more---capt.———,has 45, and I do not recollect seeing a poor piece. In short you would be pleased to see the crops of hemp, flax, wheat, barley, oats, corn, and potatoes;---also, buckwheat in plenty. It will, with proper management, be the first country on the continent, but people who break the ice can scarce *get a drop of water!*

"O! what an insipid legislation, or what is worse, instead of selling to the setlers turn their eyes to speculators, by the aid of the commissioners of the land office! What wretched conduct! The country is dissatisfied."

August 12. The european intelligence received per the Lark, arrived at Newyork, is not so late as that received by La FAVOURITE from Rochfort, (see the foreign heads in yesterday and this day's paper. Some of the english articles of intelligence copied into the Newyork papers, speak of France as in momentary dread of an invasion;—the French papers express no such fears. The most direct we hold as the most probable, and shall not trouble our readers with a perusal of those less to be depended on. The English extracts contain a letter from Lisbon, dated 23d of may, which contains the following interesting intelligence. The flame of liberty begins to warm the hearts of the Portuguese and their neighbours. The revolution in Poland is an additional spur to their exertions;—French emigrants, notwithstanding the activity of governmemt to prevent their passing the Pyrenees had got admittance, and are industriously employed in enflaming the minds of the people. Paine's and Burk's pamphlet have both squeezed into circulation.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, *August* 22.

A writer in a southern paper proposes, that the federal city be called Columbus, another proposes Washingtonople. The dignity of republicanism is thought by some to be its greatest ornament, why then should we disgrace our federal city, with vicious terminations to a name that cannot admit of a rational honor from the ingenuity of man?

Departed this life, at Orwell, on the 5th instant, doctor James Benedict, in the 32nd year of his age, of a consumption: under the operation of which he appeared to exercise a great degree of resignation to the divine will, expressing his firm and unshaken hope of rising at the resurrection to eternal life through the great Redeemer. The next day his funeral was attended, where the tear of sympathy was dropt on the mournful occasion, by a respectable number of the inhabitants of said town. A suitable discourse was delivered from Psalms xvii. 15. *I shall be satisfied, when I awake, with thy likeness.*

FOUND *in Shaftsbury, a mile or two south of the meeting house, a few days since, a red spotted handkerchief, with a shirt and some other things in it. The owner may hear where the property may be obtained, by applying to the printer, and describing the articles.*

Bennington, August 20, 1791. 3—5

WHEREAS the legislature of the state of Vermont did, at their session in October 1789, grant a tax of one penny half penny on each acre of land in the township of MINEHEAD, in the county of Orange, and state aforesaid, public rights excepted, for the purpose of making public roads and bridges in said town, and did appoint me the subscriber to collect the same; which labor has been performed, and the accounts of the committee allowed by the county court in said Orange county. These are therefore to notify the proprietors and land owners of said town, that there will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Eben W. Judd, esq. in Guildhall, in said county, on the 27th day of September next, at ten o'clock A. M. a necessary proportion of each delinquent's right as will pay said tax and legal cost, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquents, with the sum of two pounds one shilling and four pence half penny on each, are as follows:

Rev. Elijah Still	Daniel Averill
Rev. Joel Bordwell	Joseph Davis
Beach Tomlinson	Elias Kene
Samuel Jones	David Hawley
Samuel Hurd	Josiah Caswell
David Baldwin, jun.	Morgan Nobles
Nathan Beardslee	Zephaniah Branch
Bruster Dayton	Benjamin Mallery
Stephen Frost	Butler Mallery
John Hains	John Marsh
Thomas Wooster	Joseph Calhown
Israel Johnson	John Calhown
Wooster Twitchel	William Cogswell
Heath Garlick	Richard Wibert
Reuben Booth	Daniel Warner
Mark Langdon	Zachariah Nobles
Daniel Boswick	David Calhown
Daniel Peckitt	James Calhown
Samuel Canfield	Governor's farm 62/6
Samuel Mallery	

BENONI CUTLER, collector.

Guildhall, June 28th, 1791. 3W5

WHEREAS *application hath been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the townships of Holland and Maidstone, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors. These are therefore to warn them to meet at the dwellinghouse of the subscriber, in Barnet, in said county of Orange, on the 26th day of Sept. next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to act on the following articles, viz.* 1. *To choose a moderator, clerk, collector, treasurer, &c. for each propriety.* 2d. *To put in a committee to allot the town of Holland and lay a tax to defrey the expence of the same, with all former bills against the same, and see what encouragement they will give to persons who settle in said town of Holland.* 3d. *To put in a committee to locate the town of Maidstone, according to the true intent and meaning of the original charter, so as to contain the number of acres contained in said charter, and lay a tax to defrey the expence of the same; and transact any other business found necessary when met.*

ALEXANDER HERVEY, Justice Peace.

Barnet, August 2, 1791. 3W5

WHEREAS *application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the town of Lunenburgh, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors.—These are therefore to warn the proprietors of the township of Lunenburgh, in the county and state aforesaid, to meet at the house of mr. Samuel Gates, in said Lunenburgh, on the fifteenth of September next, at one of the clock afternoon, to act on the following articles, viz. To choose a moderator, clerk, treasurer, collector, and assessors—To hear the claims of such persons as have made actual settlement, and confirm such in their pitches, as shall seem to the proprietors when met, reasonable—To pitch the school right, or part thereof—To adjust and allow accounts against the propriety, and to raise money for the payment of such demands, and other contingent expenses—To order a further division of land in such manner as the proprietors shall think best—To take effectual measures to prevent encroachments on the lands of the propriety, and to choose an agent or agents to institute or defend such action or actions, as may be by the proprietors thought necessary; and to do such other business as shall be thought necessary when met.*

OLIVER GALLUP, justice peace.

Windsor, June 15th, 1791. 2W4

THE subscribers being appointed by the honorable judge of probate for the district of Rutland, commissioners, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of the honorable Increase Moseley, late of Clarendon, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment, on the first Mondays of October and November next, at the dwellinghouse of the widow Mary Moseley, in said Clarendon, from nine o'clock a. m. to five o'clock p. m. on each of said days. No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

AMOS ROBINSON.
ABEL COOPER.

August 8th, 1791. 3t5

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A JOURNEYMAN BLACKSMITH, who can be well recommended for his honesty and sobriety. Good encouragement given to one who has part.y the trade, and would wish for further instruction. Apply to the subscriber

BARNEY READ.

Walloomsack, Aug. 18, 1791. 3t5

WHEREAS LYDIA, my wife, has eloped from my bed and board, and refuses her assistance in maintaining the family, and has behaved herself very unbecoming: these are therefore to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debt of her contracting after this date.

JACOB YONGS.

Pownal, August 15, 1791. 3t5

Massachusetts semi-annual

STATE LOTTERY TICKETS.

FOR sale by the subscriber, at his printingoffice in Stockbridge, Berkshire county, Massachusetts.

LORING ANDREWS.

THE proprietors of Bethel, in the county of Windsor, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of eight shillings on each right, as previously notified, are hereby informed, that such a proportion of their land will be sold at public vendue, at the house of col. Joel Marsh, in said Bethel, on Tuesday the 27th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will pay said tax and cost, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquents are as follow, with the sum of eight shillings due on each right.

John Hibbard	William Lyon
Matthew Stone	Laban Gates
Benjamin Chase	Benajah Strong
Samuel Peak	John Paine
Ralph Wheelock	John Cook
John Ordeway	Zebulon Lyon
Solomon Cleveland	John Cooper
Seth Chase	Daniel Kenne
Samuel Stone	

WILLIAM CHAPLIN, collector.

Bethel, August 2, 1791. 3W5

N. B. The vendue held at col. Joel Marsh's, the 12th of November, 1789, by me the subscriber, stands adjourned to the aforesaid time and place.

WILLIAM CHAPLIN, collector.

THE *subscribers being appointed by the honorable judge of probate for the district of Rutland, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Samuel Hull, late of Wallingford, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that they will attend the business of their appointment on the third Monday of November and February next, at the dwelling house of Eunice Hull, in Wallingford, from nine o'clock, a. m. to five o'clock, p. m. on each of said days. No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested*

JOHN SPAFFORD,
JOSEPH RANDALL.

August 15, 1791. 3—5

ELIAS WILDER,
HATTER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has set up and carries on the HATTING BUSINESS, at Middlebury-falls, in all its branches, with neatness, and on the most reasonable terms.

A JOURNEYMAN, that is a workman, will find constant employ, good wages, and good pay.

Middlebury, July 28, 1791. 2tf

APPLICATION *having been made to me, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of Newbury, in the county of Orange, to warn a meeting of said proprietors, these are therefore to notify said proprietors, to meet at the dwelling house of col. Thomas Johnson, in said Newbury, on the fourth Tuesday of September next, at two o'clock p. m. to act on the following articles.* 1st. *To choose a moderator.* 2d. *A clerk.* 3d. *To draw for or pitch the undivided land.* 4th. *To choose a committee to transact every kind of business that interests the proprietors.* 5th. *To raise money to defrey all charges that have arisen or may arise on the proprietary. And lastly to appoint a person to collect the same.*

JACOB BAILEY, just peace.

Newbury, July 20th, 1791. 3W5

Parnassian Chronicle.

JEWISH ECONOMY.

TWO criminals, a christian and a jew,
Who'd been to honest feelings rather callous,
Were on a platform once expos'd to view,
Or come as some folks call it to the gallows;
Or, as of late, as quainter phrase prevails,
To try their weight upon the city scales.

In dreadful form, the constable and shrive,
The priest, and ord'nary, and crowd, attended,
Till fix'd the noose, and all had taken leave,
When the poor Israelite befriended,
Heard, by express from officer of state,
A gracious pardon, quite reverse his fate.

Unmov'd he seem'd, and to the spot close sticking,
Ne'er offers tho' he's bid, to quit the place,
Till in the air, the other fellow kicking,
The sheriff thought that some peculiar grace,
Some Hebrew form of silent deep devotion,
Had for a while depriv'd him of his motion.

But being questioned by the sheriff's orders,
Why not with proper officer retiring,
In tone of voice that on marvelous borders,
While that his looks were to the beam aspiring,
"I only vait," said he, "before I coes,
Ov mister Catch to buy the *ted man's cloathes.*"

SUMMER GOODS,

Just imported from EUROPE,

WHICH afford the greatest variety and cheapest GOODS that were ever offered for sale in the country, to be viewed at the store of the subscribers; where produce of all kinds will be taken in payment.

CHARLES BOYLE, and CO.

Fairhaven, June 20, 1791.

*** CASH paid for FURS of al kinds.

☞ Wanted, a number of NAILORS and BLOOMERS. 5tf.

WHEREAS application has been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Concord, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors—These are therefore to warn them to meet at the dwellinghouse of Joseph Morse, in said Concord, on the first Wednesday of October next, at ten o'clock a. m. Then and there to act on the following articles, viz. First, to choose a moderator. Secondly, a proprietors clerk. Thirdly, to choose a collector. Fourthly, to see what the proprietors will do respecting those hundred acre lots which have been pitched in said township, and not settled agreeable to a vote passed at a former proprietors meeting. Fifthly, to see if the proprietors will agree to pitch thirty acres to a right, in the common or undivided land in said township, provided they shall settle the same within one year, and choose a committee to direct the lotting the same.

JOTHAM WHITE, justice peace.

Springfield, July 21, 1791. 3W5

THE proprietors of Elmore, in the county of Chittenden, state of Vermont, who are delinquent in the payment of the tax of eighteen shillings, granted by said proprietors at their meeting holden September 27th, 1790, to pay for lotting out the second division, and incidental charges, are hereby informed, that so much of their land as will be sufficient to pay said tax and costs will be sold at public vendue on the first Wednesday of October next, at one o'clock p. m. at the dwellinghouse of the subscriber, in said Elmore, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquents are as follow:

Oliver Wolcote	John Elemont
Ebenezer Gay	Mary Gray
Cotton M Smith	Desire Dibble
John Canfield	Charles Dibble
Oliver Wolcott, jun.	Moses Wood
Daniel Platt	Silvia Morgan
Elisha Perkins	William Maltbey
James Olmstead	Katey Maltbey
Frederick Wolcott	Moses Hubbard
Benjamin Ashley	Erastus Sargeants
David Bolin	

MARTIN ELMORE, collector.

Elmore, June 18, 1791. 2W4

WE the subscribers being appointed by the honorable court of probate for the district of Manchester, commissioners, to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Benjamin Johns, late of Manchester, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that they will attend the business of their appointment, on the second Mondays of November, January, and February next, at the house of Nathaniel Collins, in said Manchester, from one o'clock p. m. to fix on each of said days.

No accounts will be allo ed unless properly attested.

NATHANIEL COLLINS,
ABEL BRISTOLL.

Manchester, July 15th, 1791.

A quantity of

LAMBS WOOL

For which good pay will be made, in english goods, by

STRONG AND PORTER.

Bennington, June 26, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

And possession given on the first of April next,

A CONVENIENT situation or lot of land, in Bennington, about one mile and one quarter west of the printing office, on the north or new Albany road, laid out through said town. The lot contains an acre and a half of excellent land. There is a convenient house on the premises, with two dwelling rooms and two bed rooms on the floor, with a good under ground room and buttery, the room commodiously fixed for a taylor. Likewise a covenient small barn, a good well of water, and a number of thrifty young apple trees which just begin to bear, and a few other fruit trees on the premises. Conditions of sale will be made easy, and a good title given, by

NORMAN NEWELL.

Bennington, July 30, 1791.

FRESH GOODS.

CALDWELL AND MYNDERSE,

Have just received a large assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS;

Imported in the last vessels
From LONDON.

WHICH they will sell remarkably low for CASH, WHEAT, POTT & PEARL-ASHES, and almost all kinds of PRODUCE.

Manchester, May 10, 1791. 51tf.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

May 30, 1791.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the united states, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of March, 1791, and which will become due on the 4th day of September ensuing, will be paid on the said day by the commissioners of loans within the states respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers:

1st. The certificate given by the state, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which as such he is annually entitled.

2nd. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the justices of the county of in the state of and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited) that he served (regiment, corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled; and that he now resides in the and county of and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I, A of county of state of do hereby constitute C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an invalid of the united states, from the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninetyone, and ending the fourth day of September of the same year.

Signed and sealedin the presence of } *Witnesses.*

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the president of the united states,

H. KNOX, *secretary of war.*

☞ *The printers in the respective states are requested to publish the above in their newspapers, for the space of two months.* 4 2m

STOP THIEF!

STRAYED or stolen on the night of the 1st inst. from the subscriber, a bright bay HORSE, about fourteen hands high, a natural pacer, with a long scar on his left thigh, supposed to be made by a cork of a horse-shoe. He is supposed to be about ten or twelve years old; good for drawing, and handy before cattle, but poor to ride, and for that reason it is likely whoever stole him will soon put him off.—

Whoever will take up said horse and thief, and return them to the subscriber, shall have ten dollars reward, and for the horse, five dollars reward, by

SAMUEL BOYNTON.

West-Stockbridge, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, August 3, 1791. 1t3

FAIRHAVEN BUTTON MANUFACTORY.

WILLIAM AND BENJAMIN BUEL, REQUEST *the countenance and patronage of the public in general, and of the merchants of Vermont in particular, in business, their father (among other matters) has been to Europe to obtain a knowledge of, namely, that of making the fashionable metal coat and vest buttons, of all kinds. They can assure all that incline to become their customers, that if stock is to be had, they will be able to afford them buttons, of any pattern they wish for, on easier terms than they can be purchased in Newyork, by the same quantity.*

They have set up the business next house to 'Squire Safford's tavern, in Fairhaven, where if the merchants will send their OLD PEWTER, COPPER *and* BRASS, *they shall receive such buttons as they wish for, and as many, if not more, than their materials would purchase in Newyork. As their greatest apprehension is the want of stock, they earnestly hope the patriotism, as well as the interest of the merchants, will induce them to do all in their power with regard to the collection of old pewter, copper and brass, and that they will take the cheapest and most direct method to convey it to them, for which they will pay no doubt to the satisfaction of the persons taking that trouble: and where any person is inclined to furnish them with considerable stock, they will let them have a larger quantity of buttons than it pays for—taking the remainder in merchant's goods or produce.*

The GOLD AND SILVER SMITH, AND WATCH-MAKING *business, is carried on by* W'M. BUEL, *at the same place, as usual.*

Fairhaven, August 8, 1791. 2tf.

Printingoffice, State-street, Albany, July, 1791.

PROPOSALS

Of CHARLES R & GEORGE WEBSTER,

For printing by subscription,

THE WRITINGS ON GOVERNMENT,

of the celebrated

THOMAS PAINE,

to wit.

The AMERICAN CRISIS, 13 numbers,
COMMON SENSE,
(both written during the late war)
And—The RIGHTS of MAN.

THE writings of mr. Paine being universally esteemed and celebrated, on both sides the Atlantic, by all true friends to liberty and the rights of man; are, to a people like the americans (who are so rapidly rising into empire) of the highest importance, to remind them of their privileges—to guard them against "the political heresies which have sprung up amongst us"—*to point out to them the advantages of their present elective representative government, over that of every other—and the necessity of the most scrupulous watchfulness against innovations and encroachments, of every species, on the unalienable and constitutional rights and liberties, which as freemen, they now enjoy—the publishers therefore presume not to offer any thing further in their commendation, to induce the citizens of the united states, to possess themselves of so invaluable a publication as the one now offered.*

CONDITIONS.

1. *This work will be printed on an elegant type, on good demy paper, in octavo.*

2. *It shall be neatly bound and lettered.*

3. *The price to subscribers 2s. for every hundred pages. (The number of pages will amount to between three and four hundred*

4. *The money to be paid on publication of the work.*

5. *Those who subscribe for 12 shall have a 13th gratis—those who procure 24 subscribers shall be entitled to one for his trouble, and booksellers shall receive the customary allowance.*

☞ *Subscriptions for the above work received by* A. HASWELL, *Bennington.*

THE *proprietors of Richford, in the county of Chittenden, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of one pound, five shillings, and one penny granted by said proprietors, on the eighteenth day of June, one thousand, seven hundred and ninety, to defray the expense of lotting the first division to each proprietor, and other incidental charges, as previously notified, are hereby informed—That such a proportion of their land will be sold at public vendue, at the dwellinghouse of captain Thaddeus Munson, in Hinesburgh, in the county and state aforesaid, on the twentieth of September,* 1791, *at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, as will pay said tax and cost, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquents are as follow, with the sum of twentyfive shillings and one penny, due from each.*

Benjamin Kent		*John Stevens*
David Huntington,	13/1	*Thomas Ives*
Phinehas Grover		*John Reed*
James Eales,	13/1	*John Dishong.*

BENONY SMITH, collector.

Pawlet, July 19, 1791. 2B4

Just published, and now ready for sale,

(Price 1/6 single, 12s. per doz.)

PAINE's celebrated,

RIGHTS OF MAN.

The Vermont Gazette.

While decency and candor guide the pen——Our preſs ſhall ſcorn the imperious frown of men.

No. 14, *of* Vol. IX.] MONDAY August 29, 1791. [Whole No. 430.

Printed and publiſhed (every Monday) by ANTHONY HASWELL, at his office, a few rods ſouth of the courthouſe, Bennington.

ROBERT WHITE, & CO.

Have imported in the ſhips Atlantic, *from* Liverpool, *and the* Dublin Packet, *from* Dublin, *to Philadelphia, and which are juſt come to hand*—

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

SUMMER GOODS,

Extraordinary well laid in and adapted to the ſeaſon, which will be ſold WHOLESALE *and* RETAIL, *at the* Newyork *prices. They ſtrongly recommend to ſuch perſons as want to buy, and find it convenient to make immediate payment, to view their goods before they purchaſe*—

Among which are the following articles, viz.

STORMANT, purple, and fancy calicoes
Light and dark brown chitzes
9-8, 6-4, 7-4 jackonet and book muſlins
Book and jackonet muſlin handkerchiefs with borders
Men's fringed muſlin cravats
A beautiful aſſortment of cordid dimity
Coloured, oriental, muſlinet, jean and cotton veſt patterns
Nankeen, chintz, olive, and purple ſhawls
Silk, cotton and fancy linen handkerchiefs
Black Barcelona ditto.
Black modes and perſians
Cambrics and lawns
Yard wide iriſh linens
Men's and women's cotton hoſe
Ditto grey and pearl ditto
Dark, light, olive, bottle-green, and lead coloured jeans, jeanets, beavers, royal ribs, denims, deleurs, and fuſtians
Coloured ſewing ſilk by the pound
White thread, number 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, and 22, by ditto
Women's Leghorn hats, black, figured and plain
Men's beaver and buckſkin gloves
Women's habit ditto
Real India nankeens, long pieces.

They are, as uſual, ſupplied with a large ſtock of

PHILADELPHIA LEATHER,

Of the following deſcription:

Elegant drawn calfſkin boot legs
Soal and upper leather
Black grain'd and wax'd calfskins
Red Morocco, and
Engliſh benn ſoals.

ALSO,

A conſtant ſupply of

LIQUORS & GROCERIES,

Together with

London particular,
Madeira,
Sherry,
Sweet mountain,
Old Port,
Liſbon, and
Teneriffe
} WINES.

Bottled porter by the bottle or doz. together with a great number of other articles adapted to a ſtore in this quarter: all which they are determined to ſell *very cheap.*

Where may be had,

FRESH LIME JUICE,

Remarkably well flavored, which will be found very convenient for tavern keepers in the country, who cannot procure limes at all times, to be had by the ſingle bottle or gallon.

☞ A conſtant ſupply of the above and more articles will be found at their ſtores in Fairhaven and Benson, in Vermont, on equally good terms;—where they will pay CASH for FURRS at all times.

Lanſingburgh, June 23, 1791. 5tf.

FRESH GOODS.

CALDWELL and MYNDERSE,

Have juſt received a large aſſortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Imported in the laſt veſſels

From LONDON.

WHICH they will ſell remarkably low for CASH, WHEAT, POT & PEARL ASHES, and almoſt all kinds of PRODUCE.

Manchester, [illegible] 1791. 5tf.

Juſt publiſhed, and now ready for ſale,
(Price 1/6 ſingle, 12s. per doz.)
PAINE's celebrated,

RIGHTS of MAN.

SUMMER GOODS,

Juſt imported from EUROPE,

WHICH afford the greateſt variety and cheapeſt GOODS that were ever offered for ſale in the country, to be viewed at the ſtore of the ſubſcribers; where produce of all kinds will be taken in payment.

CHARLES BOYLE, and CO.

Fairhaven, June 20, 1791.

*** CASH paid for FURS of al kinds.

☞ Wanted, a number of NAILORS and BLOOMERS. 5tf.

THE ſubſcribers being appointed by the honorable judge of probate for the diſtrict of Rutland, commiſſioners, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of the honorable Increaſe Moſeley, late of Clarendon, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend the buſineſs of our appointment, on the firſt Mondays of October and November next, at the dwellinghouſe of the widow Mary Moſeley, in ſaid Clarendon, from nine o'clock a. m. to five o'clock p. m. on each of ſaid days. No accounts will be allowed unleſs properly atteſted.

AMOS ROBINSON.
ABEL COOPER.

Auguſt 8th, 1791. 3t5

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A JOURNEYMAN BLACKSMITH, who can be well recommended for his honeſty and ſobriety. Good encouragement given to one who has party the trade, and would wiſh for further inſtruction. Apply to the ſubſcriber

BARNEY READ.

Walloomſack, Aug. 18, 1791. 3t5

WHEREAS LYDIA, my wife, has eloped from my bed and board, and refuſes her aſſiſtance in maintaining the family, and has behaved herſelf very unbecoming: theſe are therefore to forbid all perſons harboring or truſting her on my account, as I will not pay any debt of her contracting after this date.

JACOB YONGS.

Pownal, Auguſt 15, 1791. 3t5

Maſſachuſetts ſemi-annual

STATE LOTTERY TICKETS.

FOR ſale by the ſubſcriber, at his printingoffice in Stockbridge, Berkſhire county, Maſſachuſetts.

LORING ANDREWS.

Printingoffice, State-ſtreet, Albany, July, 1791.

PROPOSALS

Of CHARLES R. & GEORGE WEBSTER,

For printing by ſubſcription,

The Writings on Government,

of the celebrated

THOMAS PAINE,

to wit

The AMERICAN CRISIS, 13 numbers,
COMMON SENSE,
(both written during the late war)
And—The RIGHTS of MAN.

CONDITIONS.

1. *This work will be printed on an elegant type, on good demy paper, in octavo.*
2. *It ſhall be neatly bound and lettered.*
3. *The price to ſubſcribers 2s. for every hundred pages (The number of pages will amount to between three and four hundred*
4. *The money to be paid on publication of the work.*
5. *Thoſe who ſubſcribe for 12 ſhall have a 13th gratis—thoſe who procure 24 ſubſcribers ſhall be entitled to one for his trouble, and bookſellers ſhall receive the cuſtomary allowance.*

☞ *Subſcriptions for the above work received by* A. Haswell. *Bennington.*

FOUND *in Shaftſbury, a mile or two ſouth of the meeting houſe, a few days ſince, a red ſpotted handkerchief, with a* [illegible] *of other things in it. The owner may have the property on proving it, by applying to the printer, and deſcribing the articles.*

Bennington, Aug. 20, 1791. 3-5

Miſcellany.

FOR THE VERMONT GAZETTE.

Mr. Haswell,

If you pleaſe to give the following a place in your paper, you will oblige a conſtant reader.

CONTENTMENT THE FRUIT OF GOOD POLICY.

APPLICATION is neceſſary in order to accompliſh any purpoſe of importance. This comprizes the two ſimple ideas, diligence and forethought. A man may be very dilligent, but having no plan, or a plan imperfectly digeſted, may loſe the advantage which his diligence ſeems to promiſe. A juſt arrangement therefore is as neceſſary to accompliſh any important purpoſe as conſtant exerciſe: for he who does not contemplate materials which *may* be, as well as thoſe which *are* abſolutely neceſſary, will find himſelf frequently in perplexing difficulties. This will apply to public bodies as well as to individuals. The people of America are now become a great public body, made up of a combination of different employments. Each of *theſe different claſſes purſuing different employments* merit proper attention; becauſe they are conſtituent parts of the common body. And that each may have its deſerved proportion of attention, it ſeems neceſſary, that it ſhould be furniſhed with its proportion of advocates in the public councils. For mankind generally, not ſo much from bad deſign as from a pleaſing attention to thoſe employments to which they give the preference, are fond to promote thoſe of ſimilar contemplations. And thus by a juſt proportion of advocates in the public deliberations every order of reſpectable citizens will have its weight and proper meaſure of advantages in the great ſcale of public policy. From ſuch a ſtate of public affairs we may expect, as indubitable conſequences, induſtry and contentment among the different claſſes of citizens. And among theſe, the huſbandman and mechanic claim a reſpectable place: if reſpectability ariſes to any from being principal ſupporters of the body politic. Theſe forming a large proportion of the public body merit an equally large ſhare of attention. And that they may ſtand on even ground with the reſt of their fellow citizens, it ſeems, they ſhould be contemplated by their proportion of thoſe in the higheſt ſeats of office, who think as they think, and know the labours of the field, not only by ſpeculation but by experience. The citizens of the ſtate of Vermont generally comprehended in the above deſcriptions, not like the improvident man who never thinks of materials he wants till the moment of urgent neceſſity, have prudently foreſeen their advantages, and wiſely given ſuch a proportion of their ſuffrages to col. Matthew Lyon as afford encouragement to conclude, that in the new election, he will have the honourable appointment of a federal repreſentative. And what advantages theſe infant ſettlements may promiſe themſelves from that gentleman, may be eaſily conjectured, from his known, aſſiduous application to buſineſs, and conſtant attention to the huſbandman and the manufacturer.

AGRICOLA.

FOR THE VERMONT GAZETTE.

Mr. Haswell,

By inſerting the following in your gazette, you will much oblige your conſtant reader,

NAUTICUS.

To the FREEMEN of the State of VERMONT.

Fellow citizens,

MY deſign in addreſſing you at this time is ſimply this, to prove that I am an engliſhman. My arguments are inconteſtible. And firſtly, I have often heard my grandfather ſay, that his great grandfather came over from England; and was the firſt of the name that ever ſettled in America; and from whom all of the name in this country are deſcended. This is a convincing argument; but I have another which is of ſtill greater weight, it is this, my wit always comes too late. this is a never failing characteriſtick of a true engliſhman. I will give you an inſtance of my wit's coming too late: I am the man who built the firſt ſchooner that ever was built in this ſtate. It has been of very great and eſſential ſervice to the public. So that I verily believe, that, if I had [illegible] my friends to electioneer for me, I ſhould at leaſt have been one of the nominated for the office of a federal repreſentative. But I never once thought of it till the nomination was full, and now it is quite too late. Thus I am engliſhman indeed. I am now de-

prised at my negligence; and can give no better reason for it than this, to wit, that it did not at the time of my building this schooner, nor has it ever since, once entered into my head, that I did it to benefit the public, but solely to advance my own private interest. Thus fellow citizens, I have demonstrated, that I am an Englishman; and I believe it is the source of all the misfortunes I have suffered in life.

I will detain you but a minute longer, I am sensible that if I had set up as a candidate in the late election, many would have objected that I am too coarse and unpolished to make a figure in a polite, learned, and intriguing assembly; and that, though I am well skilled in the art of schooner building, yet I should not answer at all in that of legislation. But I am of a different opinion; for I know sir, that a man who can excell in one art or science, will, with a small degree of application excell in every other. For there is, as Tully expresses it, a certain common bond of relationship between all the arts and sciences. For instance, there is a great resemblance between the rudder and helm of a schooner, and the legislative power of a state, and between the sails of the former and the executive power of the latter. Again, the wheels of a forge resemble the legislative power; and the great hammer most exactly and perfectly resembles the executive. This is a most striking analogy; and will abundantly suffice, without my saying any thing farther upon the subject. I will therefore take my leave of you, fellow citizens, by subscribing myself your humble servant,

NAUTICUS.

August 19, 1791.

For the VERMONT GAZETTE.

FREEMEN of Vermont beware! ARISTOCRACY is a growth that flourishes by inattention more than cultivation. Every combination of distinct classes of men in society, assuming peculiar distinctions to themselves, militates against the equal freedom and happiness of the *whole*.—These combinations are ever dangerous in proportion to the influence of the bodies which form them.—The influence of the combination in Vermont is great, their union closely cemented, and their strides towards aristocracy equally apparent as alarming.—Sleep a little longer, fellow citizens, and your right of election will descend to the bar.——That *brother* Isaac should relinquish his expectations in the ensuing election to *brother* Israel, as the purchase of the influence of *brother* Noah, *brother* Nat. &c. &c. &c. &c. to place him in the senate, and *oust* old Moses, who, tho' he acted a conspicuous part in the important scene of leading the Israel of Vermont from the Egyptian claims of New-york, yet happens at present to be out of the line of influence—And where's the ancient stand-by of Vermont that is not?—I say, that such a combination, ought to alarm *the old Greenmountain corps*.—Will the freemen of Vermont, in the earliest infancy of their union, suffer their elections to degenerate into mere bargain and sale.

Common sense and good natural powers, are worth more than the flowers of oratory, the rhetoric of schools, or the duplicity of courtiers. A word to the wise.

OLD ETHAN.

For the *VERMONT GAZETTE.*

Mr. HASWELL,

I WAS sitting leisurely at my door on the morning of the 14th of July last, with pen ink and paper before me: Major William Crispin happened to be riding by to the northward, my neighbor, lieut. Harrow, an honest farmer, met him directly before the door; they immediately began a conversation which I copied, and transmit to you: if you deem it admissible its insertion will oblige a number of your customers. The conversation began thus,

Crispin. Good morning lieut. Harrow!

Harrow Good morning major Crispin! How does all the major's family? When did you come from the northward, major?

Cris. My family were all well day before yesterday when I left home? But what a scandalous story I have heard of you lieut. I can't believe its true; you must be a man of more sense: It made me raving mad when I heard of it.

Harrow. Pray major what scandalous story could you hear about me? You seem to be in a violent passion, what, what can be the matter?

Cris. The matter! matter enough, indeed, it's enough to make an angel swear and curse the earth and stars to see what d--d fools the freemen be.—I am told you voted for Lyon yesterday.

Har. Dear major, is that what puts you in such a passion, and makes you swear so? I am surprised! I thought you set great store by col. Lyon. I have heard you say, that in the year 1780, he, by his superior knowledge of the business he was then concerned in, did you a very essential service, and that at all times he has been friendly to you. But particularly at a certain time when you much wanted his assistance, he came forward chearfully, and helped to extricate you from the embarrassments that surrounded you.

Cris. All true, but it's a great while since, and that does not make him fit for a member of congress—he is no more fit for that, d m me, no more than my horse is by — I wonder at you, I thought you a man of more sense, how could you wrong your conscience so?

Har. Pray major be a little serious, and tell me what it is makes you think that col. Lyon is not fit for a member of congress?

Cris. Why d—m it I can hardly be serious about it, but I tell you he is not fit for it; he is too rough, and all the lawyers and most of the genteel people hate him: how can we suppose if the genteel people hate him here, that he would be liked there, where they are all genteel folks. Besides that he can't make a long speech and do it well; and I don't think he can make a good appearance as to his dress, &c.

Har. Well major these objections I had often heard before I voted for him, but they were not sufficient for me: as to what you call roughness in him, you and many others that call themselves gentlemen possess a large proportion of it: you call it spirit; a proportion of it is necessary. I am well acquainted with him, and am sure his good sense will lead him to confine that spirit within proper bounds: as to his being hated by the lawyers, you can on the least recollection see the reason; he is continually proposing and supporting such measures as are for the interest of the public at large, and as are opposite to theirs. The other people you are pleased to call genteel, are all followers of law, or dependents on them. They seem to think themselves obliged to echo their speech or add to it. If Lyon gets the appointment he will not be among people whose interest it would be to hate and persecute him. As to his speechifying, I have no great opinion of it, although I have sometimes heard him speak much to the purpose, and very pathetic. However I should think the persons we should send there now, be they whom they may, would shew more wisdom in hearing, than in spouting out their rhetoric or fine arrangement of words.

Cris. You get along finely. Lyon has d--d strong advocates about here I find.

Harr. Well major, since you have with so much patience heard my answers to your objections, I will, with a little farther indulgence give you some of the reasons for my giving my suffrage and influence for col. Lyon.

Crisp. Well, go on.

Har. You may remember I told you before I was perfectly well acquainted with him, and know him to be one of the first settlers of this state, and having begun poor is, in consequence of the several scenes he has gone through, and the hardships he has sustained, best acquainted with the feelings and interest of the people to be represented. In the next place, being a man of large property, and having a considerable large tax to pay, I may say more than both the other candidates, and being one of the best of accountants, he will be watchful and attentive in our money matters, which I consider to be of the utmost importance at this time, when a settlement must be had between this state and the united states. In the next place I know him to be an avowed enemy to that tyrant *Aristocracy*, whose banner is already erected and making rapid progress on this continent, our great v**e-p******nt at the head of the party, and almost, if not quite, all the lawyers in his train, which train I would be very sorry this state should by any means augment. One more substantial reason is, I consider the agricultural and manufactural interest in which this state is very considerably concerned, to be much neglected, and I am sure no person among us so well understand them matters, nor would be so watchful and attentive to every circumstance that may be to the public advantage in that way as he. This part of the state feels the benefit of his genius in matters he has hitherto prosecuted, and I am very sensible he will let no opportunities slip of advancing their interest in that way.

Cris. Friend Harrow I don't know where you intend to stop: I beg your pardon for interrupting you—but you did not answer one objection I made, that with regard to his appearance, dress, &c.

Har. Well major, I can best answer that objection by asking you a question or two, which you must promise to answer me direct.

Cris. I will answer your questions.

Har. Major you have known what it is to be in high life, and to be among great folks—suppose major that you should have the suffrages of the people, and get that appointment, that appointment, or the money rising in consequence of it, would enable you to live, dress, &c. very genteelly: do you think that you would by any means fall short of doing honor to the state for want of appearance, keeping up dignity, &c?

Cris. No, no, friend Harrow I don't think I should by any means fall short—I'll be d—ed if I would.

Har. Well major you are as well acquainted with col. L—n as I am, you know his spirit, &c. don' you think he would do about as well as you?

Cris. Yes, yes, I swear, ten times better. But I believe I must ride on.

Har. Now major what can you say to justify you conduct in this matter?

Cris. Why d—n it I can't say much, but my friends say S—th must go; I must say so too, I believe I must ride on—remember me to your family—give my compliments to mrs. Harrow.

Har. I am sorry you are in such a hurry, I could give you a good account of col. L—n's national knowledge, and other qualifications and convince you that law knowledge is but a small ingredient in this business, but if you must go along, good bye. Remember me to mrs. Crispin and all friends at V-r-g-n-s.

FOR THE VERMONT GAZETTE.

EPIGRAM.

SINCE vice wants suppressing, (and vice there will be)
A law is required from tyranny free;
And that the said law bear the strength of a LION,
Some say it should be wrought in well refin'd iron:
But if it be wrought according to grammar,
A SMITH must be had with his bellows and hammer.

Foreign Affairs.

Germany.

FRANCFORT, *June* 4. THE french refugees encrease prodigiously in number in the environs of Worms; many are well equipped and all well armed.

A spirit of insurrection is still apparent in Anterior Austria; it has been found necessary to send commissaries and troops in the cities of Mengen and Sulgace.—The court at Vienna have considerably increased the number of troops in these parts to guard against insurrections.

France.

PARIS, *June* 16

Extract of a letter, dated Madrid, May 20.

"The king has ordered the president of Castille to give notice to the inhabitants of the kingdoms and cities of Spain, through the medium of deputies to *Las Cortes*, to express their grievances and point out means of relief, on all matters that concern the public good, still keeping in view the ancient spanish constitution.

The captaingeneral of Catalonia still fears insurrections near the frontiers bordering on France, he has in consequence written to his majesty, that if a single one of the soldiers stationed on the frontiers of Spain to preserve tranquility was withdrawn, he should send his resignation, as he could not possibly answer for the consequences, without a very respectable force to oppose the manœuvers of the malcontents.

Columbia.

Pennsylvania.

August 17. On Monday last, the 15th inst. at a special sessions of the circuit court of the united states, in and for the district of Pennsylvania, a cause of considerable moment was tried.

In the course of the charge given to the grand jury on this occasion, judge Wilson says:

By a letter from the judge of the Pennsylvania district it appeared, that Eleanor M'Donald was charged with stealing eleven doubloons from the master of a vessel lying in the stream of the river Delaware, and within the jurisdiction of the united states.

Does it comport with the dignity of government, that its court of supreme jurisdiction should take so much notice of a single offence and of a single person? of an offence too not of the most attrocious or alarming kind, and of an individual, who makes her appearance under circumstances not the most favorable?—Shall a special sessions of a circuit court be held—shall a grand & traverse jury of the country, and all the officers of the court be obliged to give their attendance on such an occasion as this?—

Yes, gentlemen, it is for the honor of government, that, even on such an occasion, all this should be done. No public offence against the laws is too minute for their vigilance and reprehension: no citizen is too [illegible]

ſignificant to become an object of their protection or their energy.

The perſon particularly mentioned appears indeed under a diſadvantageous aſpect; ſhe is accuſed of a crime: but let it be remembered, that between the accuſed and the guilty, the diſtance is ſometimes infinite. That it is not ſo with regard to the unfortunate woman, the law will by no means preſume, before you and another jury ſhall have impreſſed her with the condemnation. If ſhe is innocent, her acquital and deliverance ſhould approach her with an accumulated pace.

European intelligence is received to the 18th June.

A motion in the national aſſembly June 10, by M. Roberſpiere, to diſband the army, occaſioned a warm and lengthy debate; the next day the opinion of the committee of the conſtitution on this ſubject was received, read and adopted—the ſubſtance of which was, to ſimplify and more perfectly regulate the ſtanding forces, and provide more effectually for the fidelity of the commiſſioned officers, &c.

This report contained a requeſt that the king would give notice to M. Conde that his reſidence near the frontiers gives uneaſineſs to the inhabitants, and requiring him to return into the kingdom, or to remove from the frontiers within 15 days—if he does not conform to the decrees of the aſſembly he is to be declared a rebel.

Newjerſey.

NEWARK, *Auguſt* 4. We are informed that there are at preſent ſeveral veſſels from the eaſtern ſtate taking in hay from the Jerſey ſhore, in order to ſupply their immediate wants, occaſioned by the unequalled drouth, and aided by the worm, they are almoſt entirely deprived of that very neceſſary commodity

ELIZABETHTOWN, *Auguſt* 3. Laſt Sunday in the Preſbyterian church of this town, was a melancholy ſcene, which extorted ſympathy from a numerous audience. Miſs Rachel Barnet, daughter of mr Joſeph Barnet, in the bloom of youth, that day being only the ſeventeenth anniverſary of her birth, was introduced as a lifeleſs corpſe, for the laſt obſequies to be paid to her memory. The ſcene was further heightened, by its being the day appointed for the celebration of her nuptials; and the rev. mr. Auſtin, who preached her funeral ſermon, was to have united her in the marriage bands to a deſerving young man.

Newyork.

By capt. Clouſer, of the brig Hetty, in 12 days from Capefrancois, there are letters received by merchants in this city, informing, that a perfect reconciliation has taken place between the white inhabitants and the people of colour; in conſequence of which, a day of rejoicing and public feſtivity was kept with great ſplendor; no work was allowed to be tranſacted, even on board veſſels in the harbor: and every thing wore the appearance of peace and harmony at the time of capt. Clouſer's departure.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in London, to his friend in Jamaica, dated 6th of April.

"It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. The Ruſſian merchants have taken up American ſhips and ſailors to go to the Baltic, in conſequence of the preſent uncertainty of affairs, and of the inability of miniſters themſelves, to ſay with what degree of ſafety they may venture to ſend their own ſhips into the ſea. The americans have had fine times of late, and if that country acts with its uſual prudence, and obſerves a ſtrict neutrality, a few years will make it as powerful as it is great."

Longiſland.

SAGGHARBOUR, *July* 26. It may with truth be ſaid that there never was ſuch a time known as the preſent for drought, every thing looks dead, and dreary; in travelling any part of the Iſland, you will hardly ſee a green ſpot, except it is in ſome low, flat, meadow land; and our indian corn is in a deplorable ſituation; it is abſolutely aſſerted by our able farmers that unleſs there is a ſpeedy relief, it will be all cut off.

Many farmers, we hear, have ſown corn for fodder, being diſappointed in their hay, not having cut ſo much by 3 quarters, as in common ſeaſons.

Rhodeiſland.

PROVIDENCE, *July* 28. A letter from ſome of the diſtillers of ſpirits in the city of Newyork, was on Saturday laſt received in this town, propoſing to the gentlemen who carry on the diſtilling buſineſs here, to agree entirely to ſtop the deſtillation of ſpirits, on a certain day which they mention, in order thereby to induce the government of the United States to relinquiſh the duty laid upon diſtilled ſpirits, at the laſt ſeſſion of congreſs. But it is hoped the good ſenſe, the commercial ſagacity, and the public ſpirit of the gentlemen in that line of buſineſs in the Newengland ſtates, will ſufficiently guard againſt the miſchievous conſequences which muſt manifeſtly and neceſſarily ariſe to them from acceeding to ſuch a diſhonorable *Shays*-etical, antifederal combination. They ought to look before they leap. They ought to conſider, whether the city of Newyork is not more attached to the britiſh trade and to the importation of foreign goods, than any other town in the united ſtates? Whether the gentlemen who have written this letter, are not influenced by the particular intereſt and policy of that city? Whether much greater quantities of foreign rum and ſpirits were not imported into that city, and the ſouthern ſtates, juſt before the commencement of the new duties than were ever before imported in ſo ſhort a time? Whether it would not be a pretty manœuvre to promote the particular intereſt of thoſe towns, who from their ſuperior advantages in trade have imported large quantities of foreign diſtilled ſpirits free from the new duties, if they could perſuade the Newengland diſtillers to ſuch a ſacrifice of their property, as would accrue from ſuffering their diſtilleries to remain idle and unimproved, in order to give them an inhanced price for what they have on hand?——Whether a non-diſtilation agreement, formed avowedly, to counteract the equitable laws of the nation, will not be much more likely to be broken through, than the famous non-importation agreement, at the commencement of the late war? And Whether ſuch a meaſure has not a tendency to tarniſh and diſhonor the riſing credit of our country, in counteracting one of the beſt, moſt productive, and moſt popular ſources of its revenue, agreed upon and eſtabliſhed by congreſs, after the moſt careful and deliberate conſideration, at two different ſeſſions?—Is this the moſt eligible mode of effecting what is ſaid to be deſired? Will congreſs, the legiſlative body of a free and enlightened people be driven, by an agreement of this kind, to abandon the intereſt of their conſtituents collectively conſidered? If any thing is wrong, in the ſyſtem, congreſs will undoubtedly be willing to hear and redreſs every well founded complaint: but before a meaſure which has the appearance of ſo much temper as a non-diſtillation agreement, is adopted, ſome more ſeaſonable mode of taxation ſhould be pointed out.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, *Auguſt* 29.

We hear from Stockbridge that gen. Moſes Aſhley, of that place was drowned, on Thurſday laſt, in his forge pond. Our informant ſays, that ſome repairs being neceſſary to be made to the dam, the ſluice gate was hoiſted to effect the buſineſs; at this period the gen. attempted to croſs on the dam. when he unfortunately ſlipped into the pond. Some plank being broken at the bottom of the dam, near where the gen. fell in, he was drawn into the whirlpool, and precipitated to the bottom; ſome people preſent immediately ran to the hole below the dam, but finding it too ſmall to admit the body to paſs through, they cut off part of a plank; but though they by this means get him through, the impetuoſity of the current was ſo great as to force the men who had hold of him to quit their graſp, or be immerged with him in the ſtream. The body of the gen. was taken out of the water in about fifteen minutes from the time he fell in, but although ſkilful aſſiſtance was ſpeedily obtained every effort to reſtore him to life, proved ineffectual. The body of the gen. was much bruiſed in its paſſage, to which the failure of attempts to reſuſcitate him were in a great meaſure attributed

Stockjobbing in Philadelphia and Newyork at preſent, is a buſineſs as fluctuating and perhaps as ruinous to many as ever was prevalent in the world. We publiſh the following as a ſpecimen.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 12. Yeſterday afternoon bank ſcripts ſold at 320 dollars. To day they are current at 100 dollars.

NEWYORK, *Auguſt* 11. Bank ſcripts ſold laſt night, for caſh, from 264, to 280 dollars.

WHEREAS application has been made to me by more than one ſixteenth part of the proprietors of the townſhips of Holland, and Maidſtone, in the county of Orange, and ſtate of Vermont, to warn a meeting of ſaid proprietors.—These are therefore to warn them to meet at the dwellinghouſe of me the ſubſcriber, in Barnet, in ſaid county of Orange, on the 26th day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To chooſe a moderator, collector, treaſurer, &c. for each propriety. 2. To put in a committee to allot the town of Holland, and lay a tax to defray the expenſe of the ſame, with all former bills againſt the ſame, and ſee what encouragement they will give to perſons who ſettle in ſaid town of Holland. 3. To put in a committee to locate the town of Maidſtone, according to the true intent and meaning of the original charter, ſo as to contain the number of acres contained in ſaid charter, and lay a tax to defray the expenſe of the ſame; and tranſact any other buſineſs found neceſſary when met.

ALEXANDER HERVEY, juſt. peace.

Barnet, Auguſt 2, 1791. 3W5

STATE OF VERMONT.

Brigade orders, given at CASTLETON, the 22nd day of Auguſt, 1791.

THE *ſeveral officers commanding regiments, and the ſquadron of cavalry, in the fourth brigade, are hereby directed to muſter their ſeveral corps in the following order, to wit: the firſt regiment, with the artillery company, to meet at Caſtleton, at nine o'clock in the morning, of Tueſday the 20th day of September next. The third regiment to meet at nine o'clock in the morning of the day following viz. 21ſt day of September, at Rutland; and the ſquadron of cavalry to meet at the ſame time and place. The ſecond regiment to meet at Tinmouth, at nine o'clock in the morning of Thurſday the 22nd day of ſaid September next—all complete in arms for the purpoſe of being reviewed, &c. It is expected that the majorgeneral will attend the general muſter, as the law requires it to be done the preſent year.*

ISAAC CLARK, *brigadiergeneral.*

THE *land owners in Roxbury, in the county of Orange, are hereby informed, that labor will be received on the roads in ſaid Roxbury, in either of the months of September or June next, in diſcharge of a tax of one penny on the acre, on all the lands in ſaid Roxbury, public rights excepted, granted by the legiſlature of Vermont, at their ſeſſion in Weſtminſter, in October, 1789, for the purpoſe of making roads and building bridges in ſaid Roxbury.*

ELIJAH PAINE,
ABEL LIMAN,
EZEKIEL ROBINSON, } *Committee.*

July 21, 1791. 4W6

THIS *is to give notice to the proprietors of the townſhip of Middleſex, in the ſtate of Vermont, to meet at an adjourned meeting, at the ſtate arms tavern, in Bennington, on the firſt Wedneſday of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to act on the following articles, viz. Firſt, to ſee if the proprietors will rectify any miſtake in the records, or the ſurvey of ſaid townſhip, or both; to ſee if they will complete, ratify, and confirm the former proceedings of ſaid proprietors, or ſuch part of them as they ſhall think neceſſary, or ſet them aſide.—Second, to ſee if they will divide the whole, or any part of the undivided land in ſaid town, and to grant a tax if neceſſary—and to do any other buſineſs proper to be done at ſaid meeting.*

JOSEPH HINSDILL, clerk pro tem.

Bennington, May 9, 1791. 4t6

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

A CONVENTION *of the church will be held in St. James' church, Arlington, on the third Wedneſday in September next. It is earneſtly requeſted that the epiſcopalians in the different towns of this ſtate, will hold a meeting in due ſeaſon, and appoint a delegation of two or more to repreſent them in ſaid convention.*

Every friend to the increaſe of true religion, and in particular to the peace, proſperity, and ſecurity of the proteſtant epiſcopal communion, will exert himſelf on this occaſion. DANIEL BARBER, *ſec'y.*

Mancheſter, Auguſt 21, 1791.

Vermonian Chronicle.

FOR THE VERMONT GAZETTE.

MR. HASWELL,

In the Newark Gazette of August 11th mr. John Woods, the editor of that paper presents his customers with an account of a destructive thunder storm; *your republishing it with the remarks of a friend will oblige.*

PHILANTHROPIST.

Newark, Aug. 11.

'During the storm of thunder and rain on Friday evening last, the lightning descended upon the sweep of a well standing within a few steps of the dwellinghouse of the editor, and shattered it into innumerable pieces—no other injury that we hear of is done.'

WHEN heaven in dreadful majesty array'd
Spreads clouds portentuous o'er the darkning sky,
When roaring thunders solemn rumblings spread,
And forked lightnings glare in every eye:
With awe we contemplate the sovereign power,
Of Jove, whose mandate shakes the rolling spheres,
Who batters systems with the fiery shower,
Or splits a *wellsweep* round a printer's ears.
Admonish'd man be cautious!—ye that sway,
The all controuling sceptre of the press.
Lead not, by lies, your customers astray,
Lest *wellsweeps split*—and you their power confess.
For *Providence*, which acts but by design,
In this event had views—those views were good,
Then guard with care! Expunge each spurious line!
Or you may have a shock—as great as WOOD.
'Tis true it did not strike him on the pate,
Or lay him sprawling, senseless, on the floor,
Or strike the *portico*,—or *spacious gate*,
But split the *well-sweep* near his humbler door.
I fear (ye editors the doubt excuse)
Unweildy wealth is not of late your boast:
Leave *Isa' Thomas*,—Wor'ster's fount of news,
And where's the *portico* your tribe can boast?

Middlebury August 1st, 1791.

THE copartnership of Gorton and Rogers, this day dissolves, by mutual consent. This is therefore to inform all those who have demands against them, to exhibit their accounts to Jabez Rogers; and those indebted to said company, are desired to make imediate settlement with him, as he will in future transact business at Middlebury in his own name.

BENJAMIN GORTON,
JABEZ ROGERS.

2t5

WHEREAS application has been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Concord, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors—These are therefore to warn them to meet at the dwellinghouse of Joseph Morse, in said Concord, on the first Wednesday of October next, at ten o'clock a. m. Then and there to act on the following articles, viz. First, to choose a moderator. Secondly, a proprietors clerk. Thirdly, to choose a collector. Fourthly, to see what the proprietors will do respecting those hundred acre lots which have been pitched in said township, and not settled agreeable to a vote passed at a former proprietors meeting. Fifthly, to see if the proprietors will agree to pitch thirty acres to a right, in the common or undivided land in said township, provided they shall settle the same within one year, and choose a committee to direct the lotting the same.

JOTHAM WHITE, justice peace.

Springfield, July 21, 1791. 3W5

THE proprietors of Elmore, in the county of Chittenden, state of Vermont, who are delinquent in the payment of the tax of eighteen shillings, granted by said proprietors at their meeting holden September 27th, 1790, to pay for lotting out the second division, and incidental charges, are hereby informed, that so much of their land as will be sufficient to pay said tax and costs will be sold at public vendue on the first Wednesday of October next, at one o'clock p. m. at the dwellinghouse of the subscriber, in said Elmore, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquents are as follow:

Oliver Wolcott	John Elmont
Ebenezer Gay	Mary Gray
Cotton M. Smith	Desire Dibble
John Canfield	Charles Dibble
Oliver Wolcott, jun.	Moses Wood
Daniel Platt	Silva Morgan
Elisha Perkins	William Maltbey
James Olmstead	Karey Maltbey
Frederick Wolcott	Moses Hubbard
Benjamin Ashley	Erastus Sargeant
David Bohn	

MARTIN ELMORE, collector.

Elmore, June 18, 1791. 2W4

THE *subscribers being appointed by the honorable judge of probate for the district of Rutland, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Samuel Hull, late of Wallingford, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that they will attend the business of their appointment on the third Monday of November and February next, at the dwelling house of Eunice Hull, in Wallingford, from nine o'clock, a. m. to five o'clock, p. m. on each of said days. No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.*

JOHN SPAFFORD,
JOSEPH RANDALL.

August 15, 1791. 3—5

ELIAS WILDER,
HATTER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has set up and carries on the HATTING BUSINESS, at Middlebury-falls, in all its branches, with neatness, and on the most reasonable terms.

A JOURNEYMAN, that is a workman, will find constant employ, good wages, and good pay.

Middlebury, July 28, 1791. 2tf

APPLICATION *having been made to me, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of Newbury, in the county of Orange, to warn a meeting of said proprietors, these are therefore to notify said proprietors, to meet at the dwelling house of col. Thomas Johnson, in said Newbury, on the fourth Tuesday of September next, at two o'clock p. m. to act on the following articles. 1st, To choose a moderator. 2d, A clerk. 3d. To draw for or pitch the undivided land. 4th, To choose a committee to transact every kind of business that interests the proprietors. 5th. To raise money to defrey all charges that have arisen or may arise on the proprietary. And lastly to appoint a person to collect the same.*

JACOB BAYLEY, just. peace.

Newbury, July 20th, 1791. 3W5

WHEREAS *application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the town of Lunenburgh, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors.—These are therefore to warn the proprietors of the township of Lunenburgh, in the county and state aforesaid, to meet at the house of mr. Samuel Gates, in said Lunenburgh, on the fifteenth of September next, at one of the clock afternoon, to act on the following articles, viz. To choose a moderator, clerk, treasurer, collector, and assessors—To hear the claims of such persons as have made actual settlement, and confirm such in their pitches, as shall seem to the proprietors when met, reasonable—To pitch the school right, or part thereof—To adjust and allow accounts against the propriety, and to raise money for the payment of such demands, and other contingent expenses—To order a further division of land in such manner as the proprietors shall think best—To take effectual measures to prevent encroachments on the lands of the propriety, and to choose an agent or agents to institute or defend such action or actions, as may be by the proprietors thought necessary; and to do such other business as shall be thought necessary when met.*

OLIVER GALLUP, justice peace.

Windsor, June 15th, 1791. 2W4

WHEREAS the legislature of the state of Vermont did, at their session in October 1789, grant a tax of one penny half penny on each acre of land in the township of MINEHEAD, in the county of Orange, and state aforesaid, public rights excepted, for the purpose of making public roads and bridges in said town, and did appoint me the subscriber to collect the same; which labor has been performed, and the accounts of the committee allowed by the county court in said Orange county. These are therefore to notify the proprietors and land owners of said town, that there will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Eben W. Judd, esq. in Guildhall, in said county, on the 27th day of September, next, at ten o'clock A. M. a necessary proportion of each delinquent's right as will pay said tax and legal cost, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquents, with the sum of two pounds one shilling and four pence half penny on each, are as follows:

Rev. Elijah Still	Daniel Averill
Rev. Joel Bordwell	Joseph Davis
Reach Tomlinson	Elias Kent
Samuel Jones,	David Hawley
Samuel Hurd	Josiah Caswell
David Baldwin, jun.	Morgan Nobles
Nathan Beardslee	Zephaniah Branch
Bruster Dayton	Benjamin Mallery
Stephen Frost	Peter Mallery
John Hains	John Marsh
Thomas Webster	Joseph Calhown
Ithad Johnson	John Calhown
Wealthy Twitchel	William Cogswell
Heath Garlick	Richard Wibert
Reuben Booth	Daniel Warner
Mark Haughton	Zachariah Nobles
Daniel Bellwick	David Calhown
Daniel Perkins	James Calhown
Samuel Canfield	Governor's farm 62/5
Samuel Mallery	

BENONI CUTLER, collector.

Guildhall, June 28th, 1791. 3W5

THE *proprietors of Richford, in the county of Chittenden, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of one pound, five shillings, and one penny, granted by said proprietors, on the eighteenth day of June, one thousand, seven hundred and ninety, to defray the expense of lotting the first division to each proprietor, and other incidental charges, as previously notified, are hereby informed—That such a proportion of their land will be sold at public vendue, at the dwellinghouse of captain Thaddeus Munson, in Hinesburgh, in the county and state aforesaid, on the twentieth of September, 1791, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, as will pay said tax and cost, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquents are as follow, with the sum of twentyfive shillings and one penny, due from each.*

Benjamin Kent	*John Stevens*
David Huntington, 13/1	*Thomas Ives*
Phinehas Grover	*John Reed*
James Eales, 13/1	*John Dishong.*

BENONI SMITH, collector.

Pawlet, July 19, 1791. 2B4

THE proprietors of Bethel, in the county of Windsor, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of eight shillings on each right, as previously notified, are hereby informed, that such a proportion of their land will be sold at public vendue, at the house of col. Joel Marsh, in said Bethel, on Tuesday the 27th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will pay said tax and cost, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquents are as follow, with the sum of eight shillings due on each right.

John Hibbard	William Lyon
Matthew Stone	Laban Gates
Benjamin Chase	Benajah Strong
Samuel Peak	John Paine
Ralph Wheelock	John Cook
John Ordeway	Zebulon Lyon
Solomon Cleveland	John Cooper
Seth Chase	Daniel Kenne
Samuel Stone	

WILLIAM CHAPLIN, collector.

Bethel, August 2, 1791. 3W5

N. B. The vendue held at col. Joel Marsh's, the 12th of November, 1789, by me the subscriber, stands adjourned to the aforesaid time and place.

WILLIAM CHAPLIN, collector.

WE the subscribers being appointed by the honorable court of probate for the district of Manchester, commissioners, to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Benjamin Johns, late of Manchester, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that they will attend the business of their appointment, on the second Mondays of November, January, and February next, at the house of Nathaniel Collins, in said Manchester, from one o'clock p. m. to six on each of said days.

No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

NATHANIEL COLLINS,
ABEL BRISTOLL.

Manchester, July 15th, 1791.

FAIRHAVEN BUTTON MANUFACTORY.

WILLIAM AND BENJAMIN BUEL,

REQUEST *the countenance and patronage of the public in general, and of the merchants of Vermont in particular, in business, their father (among other matters) has been to Europe to obtain a knowledge of, namely, that of making the fashionable metal coat and vest buttons, of all kinds. They can assure all that incline to become their customers, that if stock is to be had, they will be able to afford them buttons, of any pattern they wish for, on easier terms than they can be purchased in Newyork, by the same quantity.*

They have set up the business next house to Squire Safford's tavern, in Fairhaven, where if the merchants will send their OLD PEWTER, COPPER *and* BRASS, *they shall receive such buttons as they wish for, and as many, if not more, than their materials would purchase in Newyork. As their greatest apprehension is the want of stock, they earnestly hope the patriotism, as well as the interest of the merchants, will induce them to do all in their power with regard to the collection of old pewter, copper and brass, and that they will take the cheapest and most direct method to convey it to them, for which they will pay no doubt to the satisfaction of the persons taking that trouble: and where any person is inclined to furnish them with considerable stock, they will let them have a larger quantity of buttons than is pays for—taking the remainder in merchant's goods or produce.*

The GOLD AND SILVER SMITH, AND WATCH MAKING *business, is carried on by* WILLIAM BUEL, *at the same place, as usual.*

Fairhaven, August 8, 1791. 2t5

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A quantity of

LAMBS WOOL

For which good pay will be given, in cash, goods, or STRONG BEER POT ASH.

Bennington, June 29, 1791.